

# THE GRAPHIC

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 617.—Vol. XXIV.

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THE GRAPHIC

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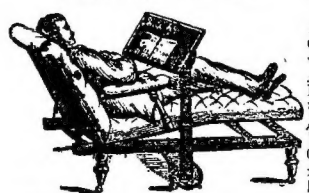
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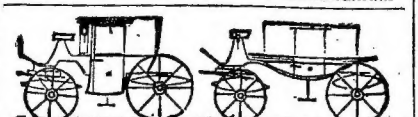


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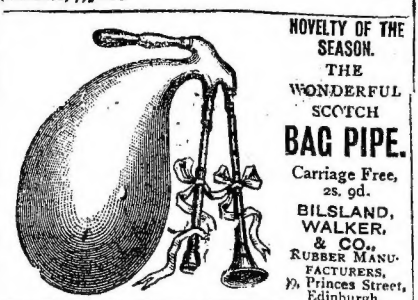
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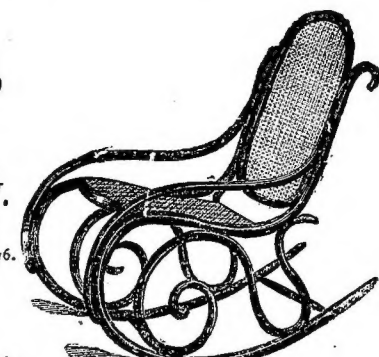
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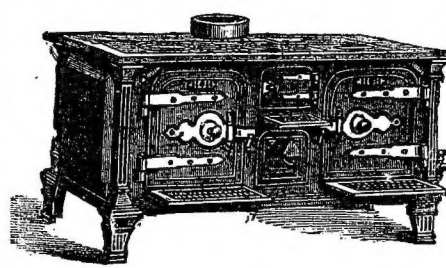
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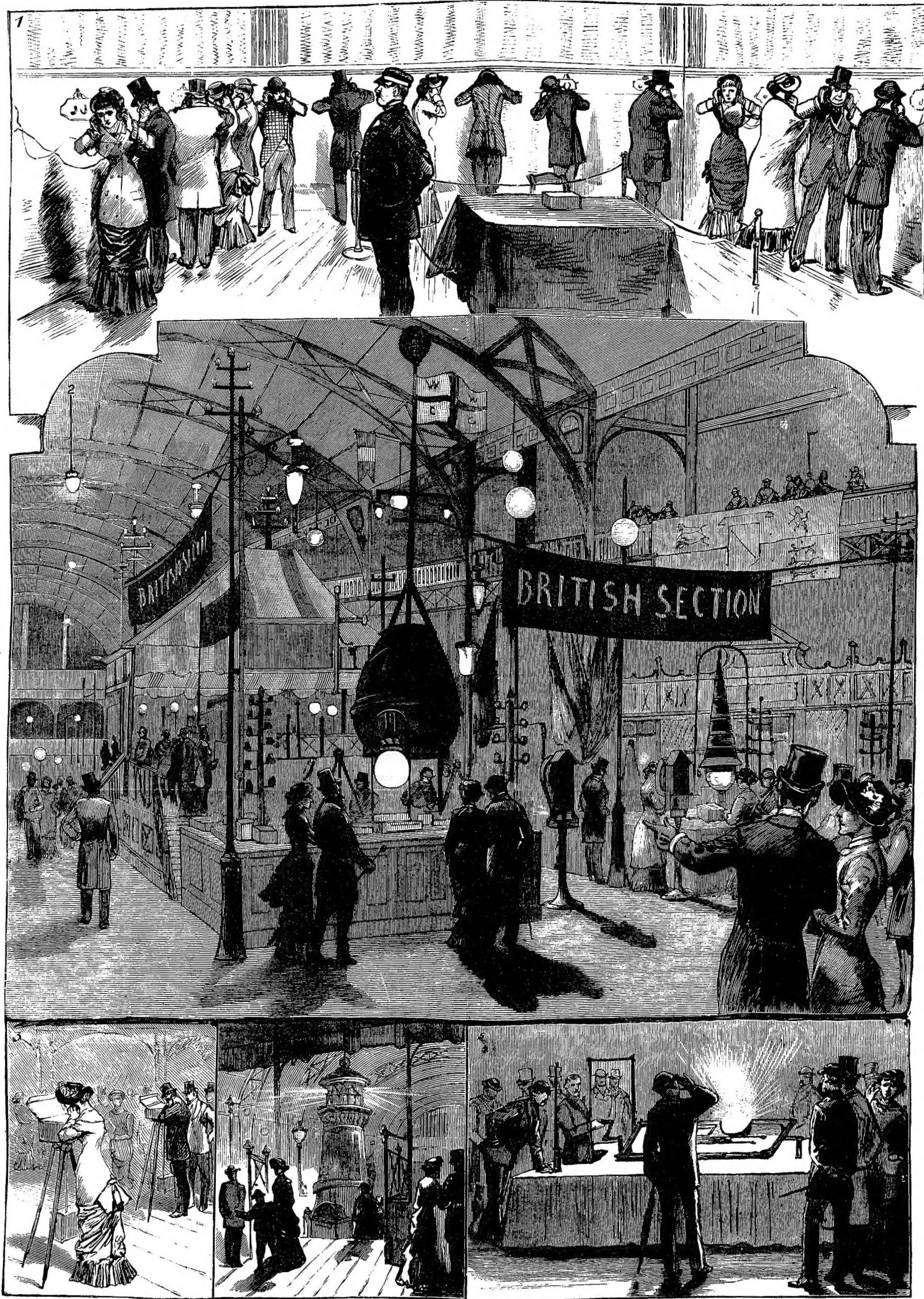
# THE GRAPHIC

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 617.—VOL. XXIV.  
Regd. at General Post Office as a Newspaper

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1881

PRICE SIXPENCE  
[Or by Post Sixpence Halfpenny]



1. The Telephonic Opera Room.—2. The British Section.—3. The Portable Telephone.—4. The Lighthouse.—5. The Revolving Light.

THE PARIS ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION



## Topics of the Week

**THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.**—For eleven weary weeks, aided by a naturally robust constitution, a temperate life, and a brave heart, to say nothing of the untiring skill and tendance of doctors and nurses, James Garfield struggled gallantly against the mischief wrought by the assassin's bullet. At last, in spite of one or two apparent approaches towards convalescence, the end has come, an end not unexpected from the first by men skilled in the treatment of such injuries. For the late President himself we cannot grieve, he has been released from a bed of suffering which to one who up to that fatal second of July had enjoyed perfect health of mind and body must have been especially irksome; but we do condole most heartily and sincerely with his bereaved wife and children, with his personal friends, and with the entire people of the American Republic. As for our own nation, few Englishmen had ever heard of Mr. Garfield's name until he was nominated for the Presidency, and fewer still had seen or spoken with him, yet now we all feel as if we had lost a personal friend. This is partly because, owing to the discoveries of modern science, we have been enabled to stand, as it were, at the invalid's bedside, to feel the beating of his pulse, to note every shadow of change from hour to hour. But besides this, the British people have watched the prolonged illness of Mr. Garfield with affectionate anxiety, because he was the chief magistrate of a country which, although she parted from us in anger a century ago, is, after all, in the main, bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. The sufferings of a Continental potentate, Royal or Republican, however much respected he might be, would fail to evoke such tender and earnest feelings. Indeed, the only two drops of comfort to be distilled from this sad calamity are, first, that assassination appears more monstrous when we have been eye-witnesses, so to speak, of a strong man's long-protracted agonies; and, secondly, that it has helped to quicken into life the more kindly sentiments which have of late years begun to prevail between Britain and America. To turn to another branch of the subject. The roll of the American Presidents is not very long, yet this is the fourth vacancy which has occurred during the elected President's tenure of office. In future, Americans will, perhaps, be more careful to choose as Vice-President a man whose views are perfectly accordant with those of his chief, and who, in case of that chief's death, they deem fully worthy of succeeding him. At the present moment it may appear ungracious to refer to the subject, but so much has been said in the American newspapers concerning the reported lack of harmony existing between Mr. Garfield and Mr. Arthur, that we cannot regard such allusion to be inopportune. At the same time we may repeat the hope expressed by us several weeks ago, that President Arthur may by his conduct as Chief Magistrate completely falsify the sinister apprehensions which have been expressed concerning him.

**FRANCE AND RUSSIA.**—For some years after the Franco-German war it seemed almost certain to many observers that France and Russia would sooner or later form an alliance against Germany. This result might be postponed by the friendly relations between the late Czar and the German Emperor; but it was thought that when Alexander III. mounted the throne an entirely new policy would be pursued. Germany herself appeared to take the same view, and, according to Colonel Chesney, she was steadily preparing to meet the combined attack of the French and the Russian armies. It is remarkable that all thought of the alliance which once threatened to be so formidable seems to have been recently abandoned. By his interview with the Emperor William the new Czar has gone out of his way to show that he prefers German to French friendship; and serious Frenchmen now admit that there would be something unnatural in an alliance between a free Republic and the most despotic Government in Europe. It may be hoped that the tendency of events will be to confirm the two Powers in their present indifference to one another, for a Franco-Russian alliance would be a permanent menace to peace. The true ally of France is Great Britain, whose chief object in entering into intimate relations with her would be to foster a good understanding between Western Europe and the rest of the world. The proceedings of France in North Africa have excited considerable suspicion in this country; but the spirit in which the negotiations for a new commercial treaty have been resumed seems to indicate that the French Government is anxious to overcome English distrust, and to establish the good will of the two nations on a firm basis.

**THE IRISH NATIONAL CONVENTION.**—To the ordinary English imagination the word "Convention" suggests pikes, red caps, an excited President jingling his bell, and a gallery wont to demand the head of any obnoxious honourable member. The modern Irish revolutionists, however, borrow their ideas from America rather than from France, and the word "Convention" has been familiar in the States ever since an assembly bearing that name was gathered together in the early days of the Stamp-Tax discontents. But this matter is of little moment. It is of more importance to reflect over the fact that an assemblage bearing this

title has just been sitting in the metropolis of Ireland. It came together swiftly, and dispersed as swiftly. Perhaps, if the sittings had been protracted, differences of opinion would have appeared, and the traditional national pugnacity would have been aroused. As matters stood the discipline and harmony were almost portentous. The Convention was as much Mr. Parnell's mouthpiece as the French Senate used to be Napoleon's. One cannot but contrast the passions which were unchained and the violence which was displayed at the meeting for the promotion of the Dublin Exhibition a few days earlier. Whence this ominous harmony in the one case, this miserable discord in the other? Why, as everybody knows, there are at least two, if not more, Irelands in Ireland. There is the Ireland of the landowners, the bankers, the merchants, the well-to-do classes generally among the Roman Catholics, and the Protestants almost universally. On the other hand there is the Ireland of the peasantry and the priests, with a large sprinkling of town artisans. Both Irelands were present at the Exhibition meeting, the second only at the Convention. Hence the respective phenomena of quarrelling and quietude. Which Ireland is the more powerful? It is not easy to answer this question, because England refuses to let respectable Ireland help itself, but says, "I will be answerable for order." This traditional plan of meddling never answered well, and it answers still worse now, because there is a section of the Cabinet which more or less sympathises with the party of disorder in Ireland. Hence everything is done half-heartedly, the garrison and the constabulary fail to keep order, England is execrated by the people who want safety for their lives and property, and do not get it, while the feeble Forsterian efforts at repression excite the combined hatred and contempt of the revolutionary faction.

**SOUTH AFRICA.**—The conclusion of peace with the Basutos has brought to an end a miserable series of petty wars. South Africa has often proved itself a troublesome possession, but never has it caused so much anxiety and irritation as during the last few years. Whether the war with the Zulus was justifiable or not, it was marked by disasters to which men of all parties look back with shame and regret; and on many different grounds the war with the Boers must be pronounced one of the most disagreeable incidents in our history. Unfortunately, although peace has been everywhere re-established, it is impossible to feel confident that it will be maintained. From time to time disquieting rumours come from Zululand, and it is universally admitted that there are still formidable elements of disturbance in the Transvaal. We sincerely hope that the statements which have been freely made as to the Dutch mode of dealing with the native population are exaggerated; but if there is any truth in these representations, it is too probable that England may be compelled by and by to show that her "suzerainty" is more than a mere name. In a matter of this kind the demand for the assertion of British authority would be made by men who have no sympathy with war in general, and whose voice a Liberal Government could not afford to disregard. Some writers have been solemnly warning the people of South Africa that they must not expect England to make sacrifices for them in future; but this is, in plain language, nonsense. In such quarrels as that with the Basutos England need not, and will not, interfere; but everybody in South Africa knows that if Imperial interests were threatened we should be obliged to take action, whether we liked it or not. The utmost we can hope is that the way for a final settlement of the difficulties in the disturbed countries will be as far as possible prepared by wise and conciliatory action at the Colonial Office.

**COPYRIGHT.**—It is difficult to get the public to take much interest in this subject. Like bi-metallism, it is undeniably dry, it is undoubtedly complicated, and it is looked upon as an affair which chiefly concerns publishers and those authors who are lucky enough to have written books which the Americans want to read. For the importance, such as it is, of the copyright question almost entirely arises from the fact that the United States are at once an English-speaking nation and a foreign nation. They are eager to read our books, but they won't be bound by our laws. Formerly the American publishers followed the "good old rule, the simple plan," of "bagging" any English book which they deemed worth reprinting. Of course these reprints were cheap, just as the brooms of the vendor who stole them ready-made were cheap. Gradually, however, the Transatlantic publisherian conscience became pricked, either by self-interest or some higher motive; and he began to pay the English author for "advance-sheets," which gave him a good start against any piratical craft in his own line. Of late, however, the enterprise of unscrupulous persons in America has interfered with this virtual monopoly, with the result that the American publishers have by degrees had their eyes opened to the beauties of a copyright law, and are now anxious that a Treaty should be concluded with our Government. In *The Times* of the 14th inst. there appeared a very sensible letter on this subject, written by Mr. Marston, a member of the firm of Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. Mr. Marston warns our Government to scrutinise narrowly the provisions of this proposed Treaty, as, in his opinion, it confers a most dangerous pre-eminence on the American publishing trade. For a full appreciation of these dangers the letter in question must be read. And, meanwhile, let us call attention to two collateral matters connected with the book-trade.

Heaps of trash and some good books are sold cheap, but the mass of really valuable solid books (we do not speak here of so-called "popular" books) are very dear. Instead of waiting till the copyright runs out, why do not publishers more often issue cheap editions of these works? They underrate the number of earnest students in this country, who, with low prices, would buy hundreds, where they now buy tens. Then the novel-trade wants reform. The three-volume system, with its sham high price, and its sale practically limited to libraries, causes a great deal of diffuse writing, and tends to aggravate the ephemerality of works of fiction. Moreover, there are authors with more vanity and money than brains, who, instead of being paid, pay publishers to issue their precious productions, and the libraries are tempted to take these books, because they can get them at a very low price. It must be confessed, however, that the public do not exhibit any ardent desire for a change which would furnish them with better, if fewer, novels. Habitual novel-readers, who are, of course, the principal patrons of the circulating libraries, appear to be seasoned vessels capable of swallowing the feeblest rubbish without discomfort.

**ASIA MINOR AND THE PORTE.**—It is announced from Constantinople that Lord Dufferin has begun to urge the Porte to institute reforms in Asia Minor, and that he is cordially supported by his fellow-ambassadors. Every civilised man must hope that their efforts will be crowned with success. At the time of the Anglo-Turkish Convention (which everybody seems to have forgotten) the more sanguine followers of Lord Beaconsfield fancied that a new day had dawned for Asia Minor; but in reality nothing has been done to put an end to the anarchy which has so long prevailed in these regions. Even Lord Sandon's steam plough is still a dream of the future to the wretched Asiatic subjects of the Porte, and they would perhaps be content to do without it if they could secure a tolerably fair administration of justice. There will be no naval demonstration on behalf of Asia Minor, and it must not be forgotten that the resources of Turkey, which are already almost exhausted, would be severely taxed by an elaborate system of reform. Still, there is good reason to hope that, if the Powers are in earnest, they may attain some at least of the objects at which they profess to aim. The Sultan, although a man of narrow vision, appears to have a sincere desire for the welfare of his subjects, and it should not be difficult to persuade him that his own interests and those of the oppressed provinces are identical. Even Asiatics may at last rise against a grasping tyranny, and he ought to know by this time the danger of insurrectionary movements in an Empire which has been repeatedly shaken to its centre. It is not easy to suggest a scheme of reform that would be at once practicable and likely to be effective; but this difficulty would soon be overcome if the Sultan could be persuaded of the absolute necessity of definite action. At present his information as to the state of Asia Minor is probably not half so extensive and precise as that of Lord Dufferin.

**COLONIAL DEBTS.**—Debt, of the national and corporate sort, is a modern invention, born of stored-up wealth, and reasonable security. In the Middle Ages there was little money owing, except to a few Jews, and they did not always get paid, whereas now all the civilised countries of the world would be in doleful dumps if the old saw, "He who goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing" were as true of nations as of individuals. But nations are unlike individuals, inasmuch as they have very broad backs, and are practically immortal. Then there are two distinct kinds of national debts. There is the debt incurred for productive, and the debt incurred for non-productive enterprise. England ran up a terribly long bill when she fought the Americans, and a still longer bill when she fought Buonaparte, but she gets no interest for these exploits. Whereas the money expended by the Governments of India and of the Colonies in making railways yields a return more or less adequate, and may hence be regarded as an investment rather than as a debt. If the debts which have been contracted by our Colonies were of the unproductive kind, the situation would be really hazardous, the sum borrowed being so large in proportion to the population, and the permanent assets, in the form of Crown Lands, diminishing every year. But in reality most of the money borrowed by the colonies has gone to make railways, which already yield nearly enough to pay the interest of the debt. India is, in this respect, hardly so favourably situated; her railways, regarded as private investments, would not be considered satisfactory, but then military exigencies compelled their construction. It is a good thing for the Mother Country to have all these young communities coming to her for loans, otherwise, in time the old lady might not know what to do with her savings, and the rate of interest would fall so low, that she even might decide to leave off saving altogether.

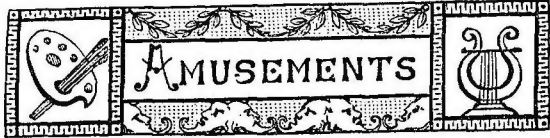
**REPUBLICANS IN ITALY.**—If we may judge by the manner in which the eleventh anniversary of the breach of Porta Pia was celebrated, the Italian Republicans are as bitter a political party as any that now exists in Europe. One speaker who ventured to refer to the services of Victor Emmanuel was "so severely taken to task by Menotti Garibaldi and other Republicans as he descended from the platform that something like an altercation took place;" and most of the speeches were so "seditious" that the correspondent of the *Daily News* was forced to telegraph them from beyond the frontier. It is difficult to determine how



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far the Republicans represent public opinion in Italy; but they have, at any rate, ample confidence in themselves, and there can be little doubt that they will give many successive Governments a vast amount of trouble. They seem to be chiefly animated by a fanatical hatred of priests; yet in the opinion of impartial observers, what Italy needs most of all is the reconciliation of Church and State on terms as friendly to the Papacy as possible. The only other "cry" which has attracted much attention to the Italian Republicans is their demand for the annexation of what they are pleased to call "Unredeemed Italy." This, of course, means that if they became predominant they would risk the loss of everything that Italy has recently gained for the sake of a crotchet which is condemned by almost all European Liberals. The true friends of the country would have good reason to be surprised and grieved if a party with such aims as these were ever to succeed in making itself formidable.

NOTICE.—The Half-Sheet this week, though delivered in the middle of the paper, must be placed for binding between pages 324 and 333.



**ROYAL COURT THEATRE.**—Lessee, Mr. EDWARD CLARK. —OPEN EVERY EVENING, under the direction of Mr. John Clayton, with, at 8 punctually, TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Henry Kemble, Mr. Dion G. Boucicault; Miss L. Meredith, and Miss Helene Stoeppel. At 8.45, a New Drama entitled HONOUR, in which Mr. John Clayton (by permission of Messrs. Hare and Kendall), Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Frank Cooper, and Mr. Henry Neville; Miss Carlotta Addison, Miss Measor, and Miss Louise Moodie (by permission of Messrs. Hare and Kendall) will appear.—Musical Director, Herr Ambruster. Secretary, Mr. George Coleman. Box Office open daily from 11 to 5.

**BRITANNIA THEATRE.**—Sole Proprietress, Mrs. S. LANE. —EVERY EVENING, at Seven, THE SHAUGRAUN, Messrs. Adams, Eversleigh, Newham; Messrs. Howard Reynolds, Leslie, Drayton, Lewis, Allen, Miscellaneous Entertainment. Concluding with THE MILLER AND HIS MEN. Misses Lewis, Summers; Messrs. Henry Newbound, Cameron, Bigwood, Murdoch. Wednesday, LADY OF LYONS; Saturday, SCARLET DICK, SIAMSE TWINS, and THE MILLER AND HIS MEN.

**BRIGHTON THEATRE ROYAL AND OPERA-HOUSE.** —Proprietress and Manager, Mrs. H. NYE CHART.—On Monday, Sept. 26, LA MASCOTTE.

SEVENTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR AT ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY,

**MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'** FRESH PROGRAMME. Introduced for the first time on the occasion of the inauguration of their Seventeenth Year at ST. JAMES'S HALL, last Monday, will be repeated EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 3 and 8. See The Times, Daily News, Daily Chronicle, Morning Post, and Morning Advertiser of Tuesday, September 20th, on the Moore and Burgess Minstrels. Tickets and Places at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, from 9.30 a.m.

**MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT,** under the management of Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain, will Reopen for the Autumn Season on Monday Evening, October 3rd, at St. George's Hall, Langham Place, with CHERRY TREE FARM, YE FANCIE FAIRE, 1881, and ALL AT SEA.

**SAVOY GALLERY OF ENGRAVINGS, 115, STRAND.** NOW ON VIEW. RORKE'S DRIFT, BY A. DE NEUVILLE. An exceedingly fine Etching. Just Published. Also BIONDINA, BY SIR F. LEIGHTON, P.R.A. ENGRAVED BY S. COUSINS, R.A.

**DORIS GREAT WORKS, "ECCE HOMO" ("Full of Divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," with "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," and all his other great pictures at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Daily 10 to 6. One Shilling.**

**BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.**—A Cheap First Class Train from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon; from London Bridge 10.35 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

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**THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY.** Cheap First Class Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and from London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction. Day Return Fare—1st Class, Half-a-guinea (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion).

**PARIS.—SHORTEST CHEAPEST ROUTE.** VIA NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, AND ROUEN. DAY SERVICE.—Every Weekday morning. NIGHT SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. every Weekday.

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**TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's** West End General Offices, 28, Regent Circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar Square; and at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By order) J. F. KNIGHT, General Manager.

**HARWICH ROUTE to the CONTINENT.**—The pleasantest and cheapest Route to BELGIUM (the Ardennes), Switzerland, Holland (Dead Cities of the Zuyder Zee), Germany, the Rhine, &c., &c.—Through Tickets and Tours to all parts of the Continent.—Passengers from the North Midland Counties can book at the same fares from Peterborough and Cambridge as from London, thus saving the fares between the two stations and London. 24 hours' notice must be given to the Great Eastern Stationmasters at Peterborough, Cambridge, or any country station, of the tickets required, or they can be sent by post in exchange for Post Office Order, addressed to the Continental Manager, Liverpool Street Station. Read "The Great Eastern Illustrated Tourist Guide to the Continent," by Percy Lindley, 6d., at all Bookstalls, post free 8d.—Time Books and any information can be obtained free of the West End Booking Office, 44, Regent Street, or of the Continental Traffic Manager, Liverpool Street Station, London, E.C.

**GLASGOW AND THE HIGHLANDS.**—Royal Route *via* Crinan and Caledonian Canals by Royal Mail new swift Steamer *Columba* or the *Iona* from Bridge Wharf, Glasgow, daily, at 7 a.m., and from Greenock at 9 a.m., conveying Passengers for Oban, North and West Highlands. Official Guide Book, 2d.; Illustrated Copies, 6d. and 1s. See Bill, with Map and Tourist Fares, free, at Messrs. CHATTO and WINDUS, Publishers, 214, Piccadilly, London, or by post, free, from the Owner, DAVID MACBRAYNE, No. 119, Hope Street, Glasgow.

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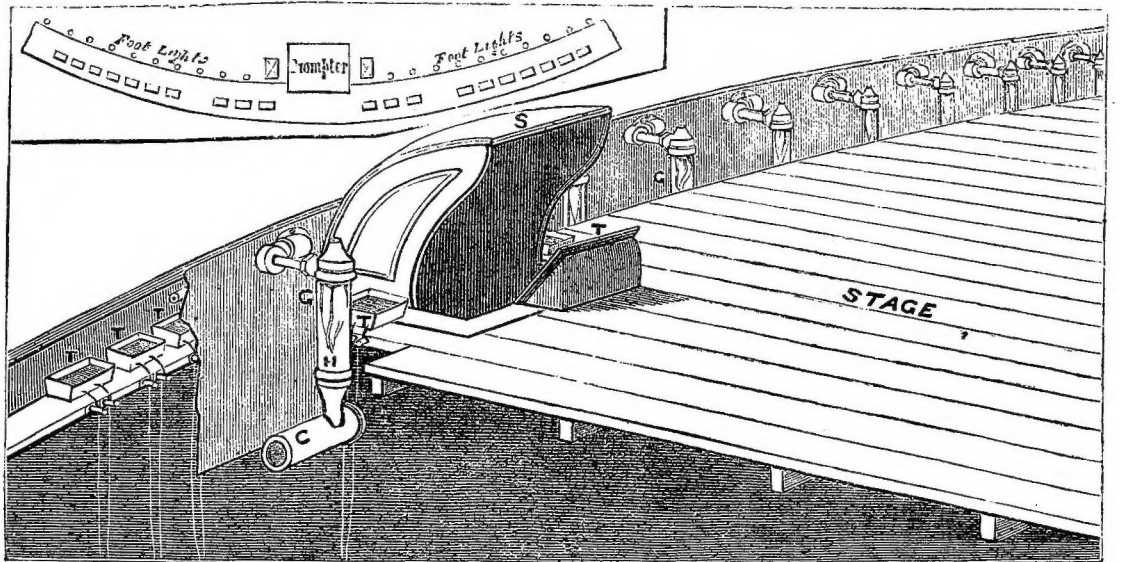
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#### THE PARIS ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION

THE Congress and Exhibition of Electricity in the Palace of Industry at Paris, which was opened on the 10th ult., has been a great success, and is still attracting crowds of visitors. Most of the exhibits are, however, incomprehensible to the general public, and many of the inventions would have been better appreciated if working demonstrations of their action had been given at frequent intervals.

In the centre of the building is a very well executed model of a lighthouse, containing all the appliances for the production of the revolving electric light. On the left of this construction is the British section, one of the most prominent objects therein being the Siemens electric buoy. The Téléphone de Champagne is an ingenious mode of establishing communications for temporary requirements. Serin's application of the electric light to ships is exhibited—a mechanism which twists and turns the apparatus in every conceivable direction. The great attraction, however, to the general public is the "audition téléphonique" of the performance at the Opera. The "queue" of course comes into play here, and people wait patiently two hours to hear four minutes of what is going on at the Opera. Some unfortunate folks arrive in time to hear the "location de lorgnettes" just as the act has finished. On the opening day President Grévy was taken into one of these rooms which had been connected with the Academy of Music, and there listened to the *Prêtre de la Muette*, sung for him by the chorus. The other day the Times correspondent tried the experiment of putting one ear to the Théâtre Français and the other to the Opera Comique at the same time, and was surprised to find that they did not seriously clash with each other, but that it was possible to pay special attention to one or other at pleasure.



The accompanying engraving shows the arrangement of the "transmitters" on the stage of the Grand Opera House.

#### THE BANWELL HORSE SHOW

THE pretty little village of Banwell, in Somersetshire, is rather proud of having originated a purely local Horse Show, that is, one in which the exhibitors must all be residents in the immediate neighbourhood. The first Show was held last year, and the second, which took place in July last, was a great success. There were 350 entries, and besides the competitions usual upon such occasions, riding, driving in single and double harness, tandem, and four-in-hand, there was a contest between Shoeing Smiths, which was watched with much interest, and a Ladies' Driving Competition, the prize being awarded to the fair whip who managed a horse or pony in single harness, with appropriate carriage, in the best manner, consideration being given to the way in which she handled the reins and whip as well as to the general character of the turn-out. Banwell Church, which appears in our third sketch, was built in 1443 by Bishop Bekynnton, and contains a very fine chancel screen placed there in 1522. The fine sheet of water in front of it is a natural spring which yields twelve tons of water per minute, and is said to be the only one of the kind in England.—Our engravings are from photographs for which we are indebted to Loftus H. Ricketts, Esq., of Elmhurst, Banwell, who was the originator of the Horse Show.

#### THE LANDSLIP AT ELM, SWITZERLAND

THE highest mountains in this country are babies compared to the giants of Switzerland, and therefore, though landslips are not unknown among us, they are comparatively gentle in their operations and harmless to life. It is otherwise in steep mountainous regions. Naini Tal in India, for example, a favourite hill-station, was built on the edge of a lake at the base of a lofty range of hills. Last year an unprecedented rainfall loosened the upper strata, and an avalanche of earth and rocks nearly overwhelmed the station and its inhabitants.

Elm is a lofty mountain village on the highest point of the pass between Glarus and the Valley of the Vorder Rhein. The mountains rise above the town to the height of nearly 10,000 feet. There are two inns, one of which is kept by a family of expert guides, named Elmer. Three years ago it was thought that the slate-quarries which burrow into the mountain named Tschingel had been carried too far for safety. No stoppage of the work, however, took place until Thursday, the 8th inst., when the signs of danger became so alarming that all the men were withdrawn from the quarries. Still, no one seems to have thought that the village was in danger till the afternoon of Sunday, the 11th inst., when, as the people were returning from church, a quantity of stones rolled from the mountains, and crushed several houses near the foot of the Alps. Ten minutes later came the great catastrophe; a thunderous noise rent the air, a black dust cloud overspread the valley, and then all was still. In those two or three seconds Unterthal had disappeared, and with it were buried nearly every one of the people who, a few minutes earlier, were worshipping in the village church. Scarcely any, in fact, escaped who on the first alarm crossed the River Sernit either out of curiosity or fear or to lend a helping hand to those whose houses had been struck, and they include nearly the whole manhood of the village. Rescue was hopeless; rocks and earth are piled over Unterthal to the height of fifty feet, and the debris covers an area of from six to eight square miles. The number

who have perished is variously estimated from 150 to 200, a number of Italian quarrymen being included in this amount. The Martinsloch is a curious hole in the precipice, through which the sun shines two or three times a year on the village of Elm. This is the most fatal landslip which has occurred in Switzerland since the large and prosperous village of Goldau, near the southern end of the Lake of Zug, was completely overwhelmed in 1806 by a landslip from the Rossberg, the mountain which rises above the town.

#### THE DEATH OF GENERAL GARFIELD

THESE engravings do not need any very lengthened explanation, but we may venture to remind our readers that General Garfield was shot on Saturday morning, July 2nd, at the Baltimore and Potomac Station at Washington, just as he was about to start on a tour in the Northern States. The assassin, Guiteau, fired two shots, one taking effect in the President's right shoulder, and the other in the back, near the kidneys. It was this last ball which undoubtedly caused the President's death. It could never be reached by the surgeons, and ultimately produced that condition of blood-poisoning which produced various abscesses, and the hemorrhage from one of the mesenteric arteries, which was the actual cause of death. From the railway station, where he was shot, the President was removed to the White House, at Washington, where he lay till the 6th of September, when, at his own request, he was removed to Longbranch.

Mr. Garfield first made acquaintance with his future wife, Lucretia Rudolph, at Geauga Seminary, Ohio. He was then sixteen years old, and had just before been working on a canal boat. She was remarkable for her application to books. Ten years later he married her. Her unwearied devotion to him during his long illness is now known throughout the world, and when the final shock came she bore it with fortitude and resignation. She is the mother of four sons and a daughter, who all survive to mourn their father's loss.

In the South as well as in the North the tenderest interest was felt for the President during his illness, and crowds surrounded the newspaper offices in Richmond equally as in New York.

An apparatus, known as the induction balance, which had been used by Professor Graham Bell in analysing metals, having been

rendered still more highly sensitive, was employed in the search for the fatal bullet. It consisted of a battery, two coils of insulated wire, a circuit breaker, and a telephone. It is said to have indicated the spot, beneath which, at a distance not exceeding five inches, the bullet lay, but the surgeons never ventured to make the incision which would have been necessary to remove it, and the *post-mortem* examination has since shown that the bullet was in quite a different place.

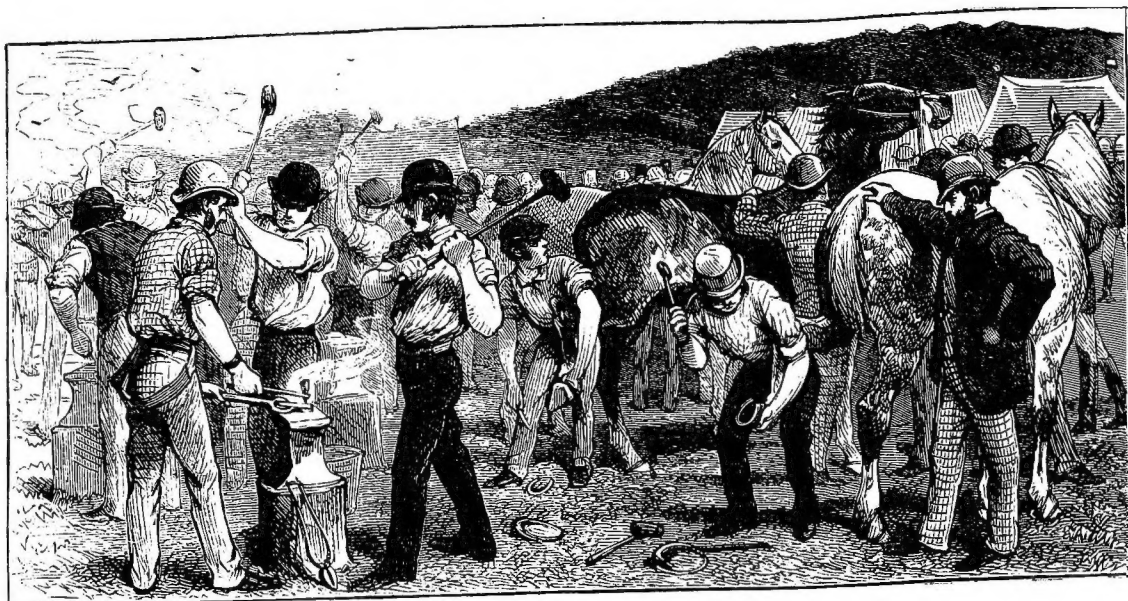
#### PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S ASSASSIN

CHARLES JULES GUITEAU, who is of French parentage, was born at Freeport, Illinois, in 1841. He was a tractable boy. In youth he joined the Oneida Community in New York, but, being unable to live up to their restrictions, left them about ten years ago. He then studied law in Chicago, but had to leave, as he lost caste by collecting money which he neglected to pay to his clients. He seems to have been a man of disordered mind and restless habits, and his brother John, who lives at Boston, had long considered him insane. Nominally a lawyer, though without practice, he had a bad

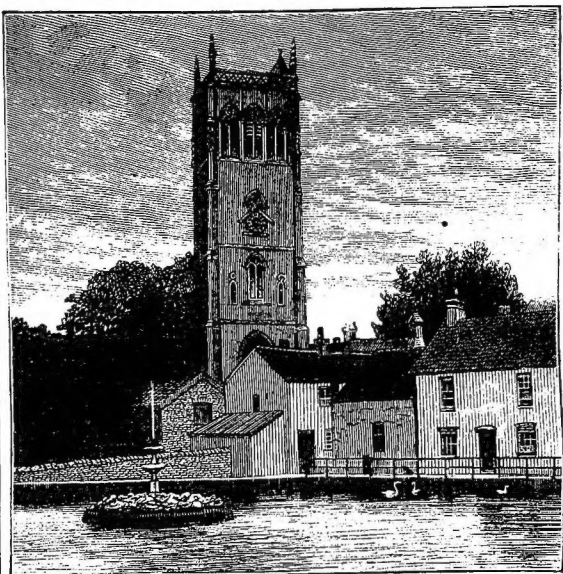


reputation wherever he went. He was at times a religious enthusiast, and last summer he turned his attention to politics, apparently hoping to gain preferment by making Republican speeches in New York. He was a frequent visitor at the White House, seeking interviews (which were never granted) to urge his claims for office, and constantly addressing notes to the President expressing sympathy for him in the quarrel with Conkling. His appearance is thus described:—"He is restless and nervous in his action, continually gesticulating while talking. He has high cheek-bones, sunken cheeks, a receding forehead, and thin dark brown hair. He is 5 feet 5 inches high."

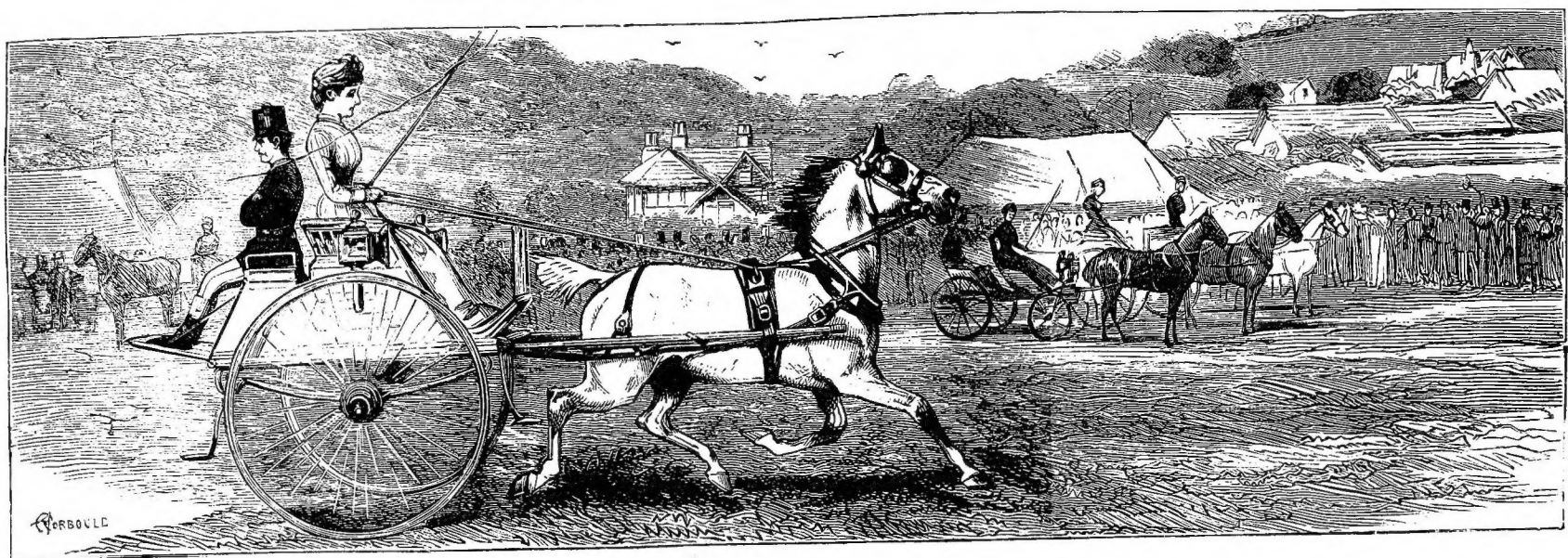




THE SHOEING CONTEST

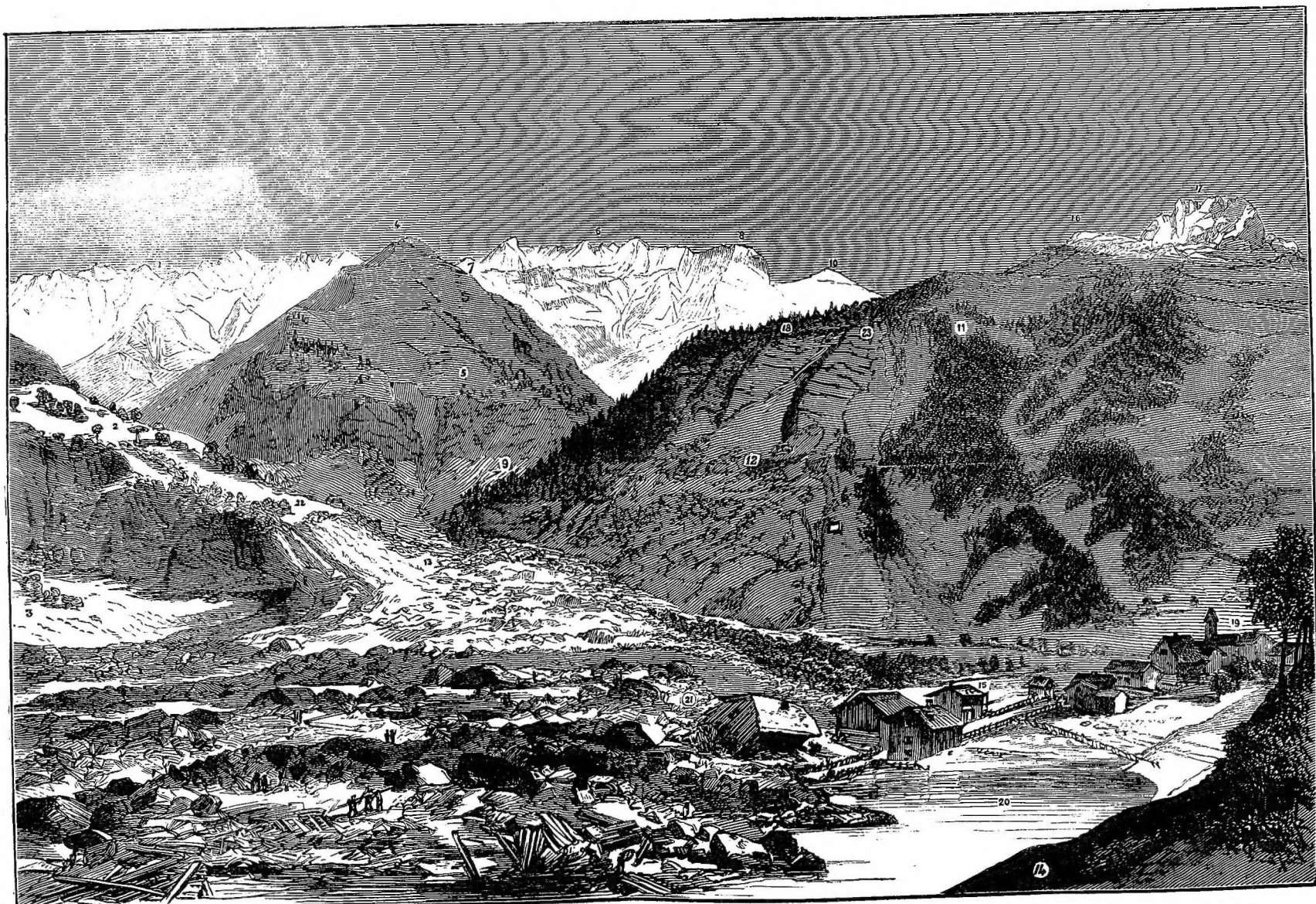


BANWELL CHURCH



THE LADIES' DRIVING COMPETITION

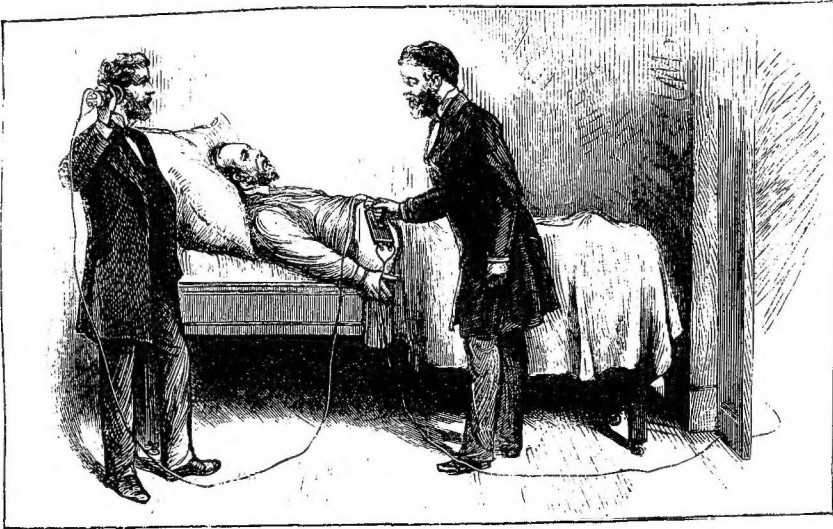
NOTES AT THE BANWELL HORSE SHOW



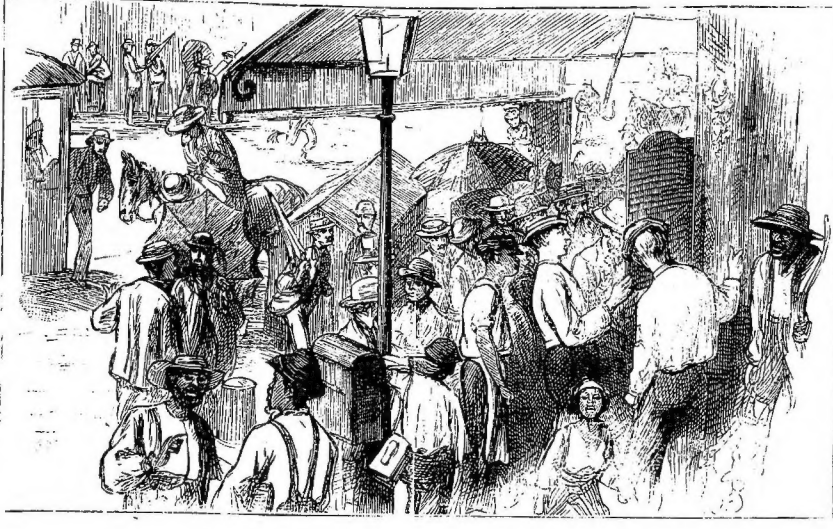
1. Piz Segnes.—2. Knolls.—3. Oak Trees.—4. Mörderhorn.—5. Falzüber Alp.—6. Tschingelhorn.—7. Martinsloch.—8. Ofen.—9. To the Segnes Pass.—10. Piz Grisch.—  
11. Tschingel Forest.—12. Plattenberg.—13. Lower Valley.—14. Mösli.—15. The Sernf.—16. Mittaghorn.—17. Zwölfhorn.—18. Stafeli.—19. Elm.—  
20. Overflow of the Sernf.—21. Iron Bridge.—22. Duneberg.—23. Upper Edge of the Landslip, 600 Mètres above the Churchyard.

THE RECENT LANDSLIP IN SWITZERLAND—SCENE OF THE DISASTER





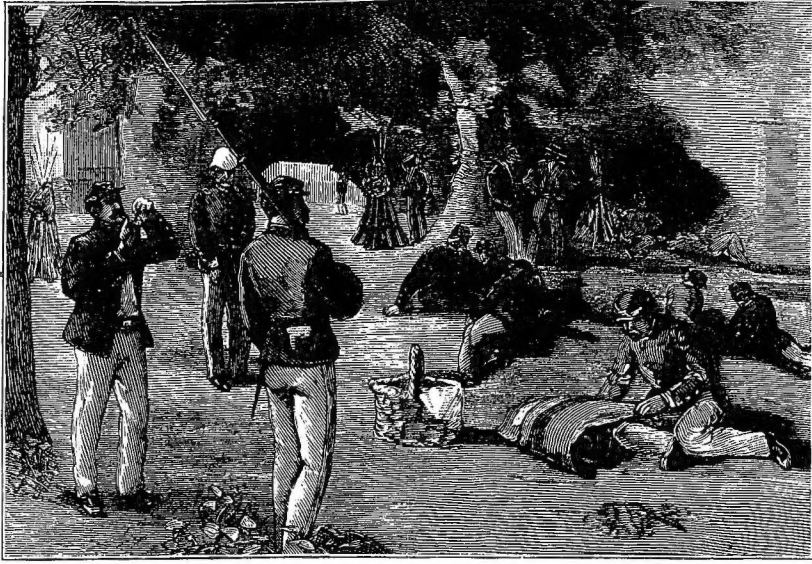
SEARCHING FOR THE BULLET WITH PROFESSOR BELL'S INDUCTION BALANCE



THE BULLETIN BOARD, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA



MRS. JAMES A. GARFIELD



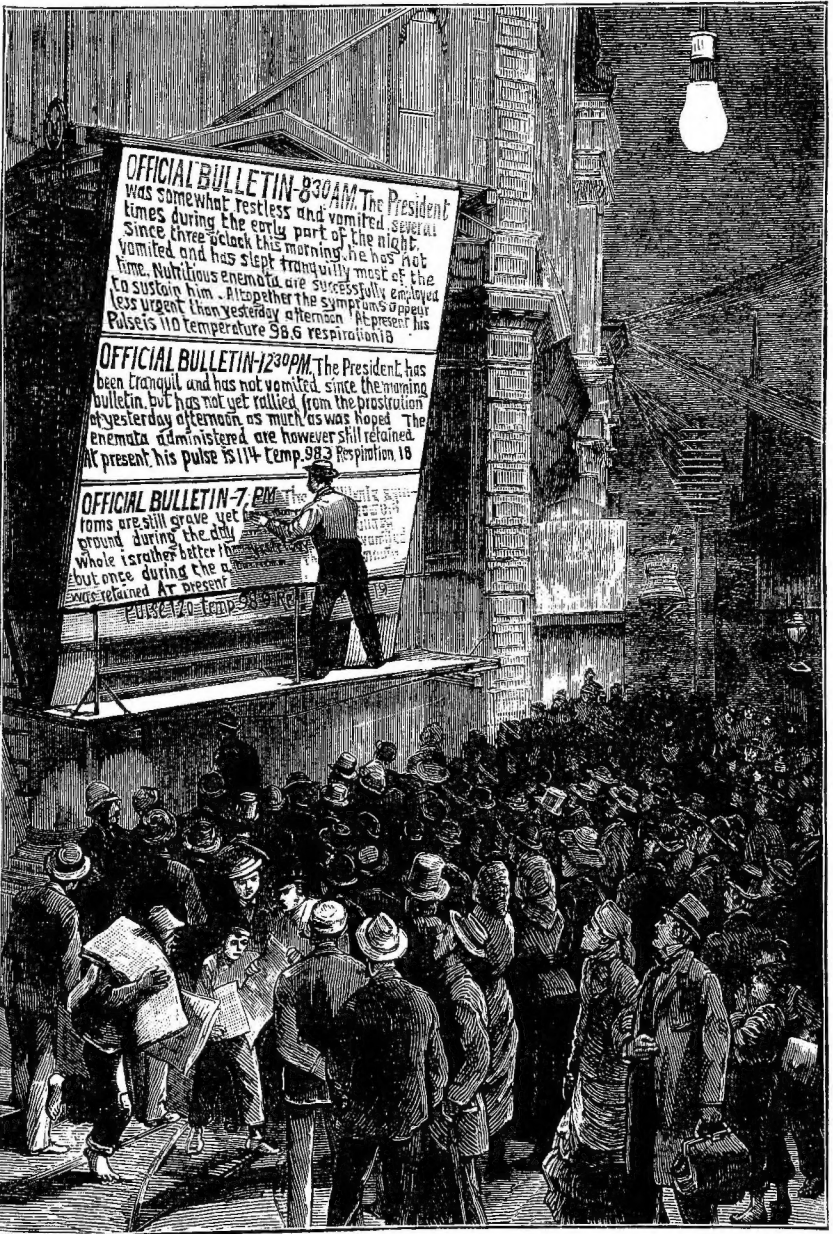
MILITARY GUARD ON THE LAWN AT THE WHITE HOUSE



THE WOUNDED PRESIDENT'S REMOVAL FROM THE RAILWAY STATION



THE SICK CHAMBER AT THE WHITE HOUSE



OUTSIDE THE OFFICE OF THE "NEW YORK HERALD"—READING THE OFFICIAL BULLETINS



NIGHT-WATCH OUTSIDE THE EXECUTIVE MANSION

THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD  
SKETCHES TAKEN DURING THE ILLNESS



## THE QUEEN IN THE HIGHLANDS

WHEN Her Majesty arrives at Ballater, on her way to Balmoral, it is generally in the early morning, about eight o'clock. A small guard of Highlanders is drawn up opposite the terminus at Ballater. There is no necessity for a strong force of police, as only a few visitors and tourists to the Deeside show inquisitive loyalty enough to turn out at that hour to welcome Her Majesty. The Braemar gathering of the Royal Highland Society has taken place annually on the 1st of September for upwards of sixty years. The chief object is to form a fund for the widows and orphans; competitors come from all parts of Scotland to contest in the honours of the day, and the sports are held on a very pretty spot immediately in front of the Castle of Braemar—an exceedingly picturesque edifice, and in the old days a famous stronghold. Castletown, or Braemar, a town that has grown up in the vicinity of the Castle in virtue of the protection its walls afforded in former days, has now become a resort for invalids, tourists, and climbers; the climate being milder than in most places in the North, and the scenery very beautiful. The level stretch of greensward upon which the games are held is surrounded by a ring of carriages and gaily-dressed people, who assemble to witness the sports. The Queen was not present this year, but she is rarely absent from the games, and if she does not patronise the tent erected for Royalty on the glacis of the fort, she will remain in her carriage outside the ring, like the rest of the visitors. The two great chiefs of the district, the Earl of Fife and Colonel Farquharson, generally come with their guests from Mar Lodge and Moercauld, and give *éclat* to the proceedings by the interest they take in all the games. The programme of competitions included all sorts of athletic feats. Tossing the Caber in a strong wind seemed to be the most trying, and rather dangerous to the by-standers; the Gillie Cullum, or Sword Dance, the prettiest; and Choosing the Best-dressed Highlander the most difficult, for all appeared in the smartest attire. The after effect of Putting the Stone as the putter is recovering his equilibrium is sometimes most grotesque, the Highland kilts producing an effect curiously like that of a *premier danseuse* practising a new and difficult *pose* for a new ballet. The final competition was a Tug of War between the Duffs and the Farquharsons, the latter being pulled over by the Duffs after a short though sharp struggle. In the evening the respective clans were entertained to dinner at the Fife Arms. The Duffs drank the health of the Thane of Fife in true Highland fashion, one foot on the table and the other on the bench, with uproarious cheers and screeches of bagpipe. A ball at the Castle brought the day's festivities to an end.—Our engravings are from sketches by our special artist, Mr. F. Villiers.

## THE IRISH NATIONAL CONVENTION

THE meetings of the Land League Convention took place last week in the Rotunda, Dublin, under the presidency of Mr. Parnell. It was composed of about 1,700 delegates from various parts of the country, a large number of Roman Catholic clergymen being among the representatives. The proceedings were opened by the reading of telegrams from various American branches of the League, urging that the system of landlord and tenant should be abolished, and that, if the League showed signs of accepting less, the supplies would be cut off. Mr. Parnell then addressed the meeting before submitting to it the thirteen resolutions which he, with other leaders of the party, had prepared, and of which we last week gave a summary. He said that they proposed not to use the Land Act, but to test it. He believed that it would not stand the test, and if it failed they would have the moral support of the world in whatever stand they took—whether or not otherwise.

The *Times* remarks that the proceedings of the assembly were marked not only by the most scrupulous order and regularity, but by a spirit of unanimity unprecedented in so large an assembly of Irishmen; a perfect concord which was rather a tribute to the discipline of the League than to the independent judgment of its members. The sittings were continued on the Friday and Saturday, the attendance being full on each day, and a large number of ladies occupying the gallery. The only notable discussion raised on the resolutions was that affecting the condition of the labourers. On the Saturday the Convention agreed to advise the farmers to make what use they could of the Land Act for building labourers' dwellings, and the development of the Irish labour market, and the name of the Irish National League was altered by the addition of the words "and Labour and Industrial Union." There was naturally a good deal of fervid oratory, and not a little indulgence in abuse of the Government and all opponents to the Land League policy. One speaker recommended that every possible means should be taken to annoy the English Parliament and to Boycott everything English, whilst another boasted of still enjoying "the right to sit on a dunghill and curse the Queen."

## THE FRÉDÉRIC SAUVAGE FÊTES AT BOULOGNE

BEING a watering-place, and therefore dependent on visitors for much of its livelihood, Boulogne-sur-Mer naturally regards *fêtes* with a business as well as a pleasure eye. Last week the good city was for three days in a festive condition, the occasion being the unveiling of a statue to Frédéric Sauvage, a native of Boulogne, who is said to have invented the screw propeller. He was born in 1786, he began life as a clerk, but afterwards took to his father's business, which was that of a shipbuilder. In the early days of his career he was successful in getting off ships which had in rough weather stranded on the coast. In 1821 he set up as a marble quarrier, and invented a marble-cutting apparatus and an improved windmill. When paddle-wheel steamers were introduced, he set himself to find out some other means whereby ships might be propelled. He was an adept in rowing with a scull at the stern of a small boat, and noticed that the position of an oar working obliquely in the water had a different action from the paddle-wheel. He then constructed a screw, from which it is said the modern propeller has been derived, though this is by many persons strenuously denied. He met with the usual rebuffs and disappointments which befall inventors, and which in his case were aggravated by a very violent and unaccommodating temper. Other men profited by his discoveries, while he in 1843 was shut up in the debtors' prison at Havre. From this place he was released by Alphonse Karr, but adversity still beset him, and at length in 1864, he was taken to the Picpus Asylum in Paris, where he died in 1857, aged seventy-one. It is sad to think that a man of such extraordinary engineering ability as he undoubtedly possessed should have been during his lifetime so lightly appreciated; but people were not unnaturally prejudiced against him by his unamiable temper, which bordered on insanity.

The unveiling ceremony took place on the 12th inst. The statue, which is placed on the quay, is of bronze. It is simple and life-like in style, and was released from its tri-coloured covering to the strains of the "Marseillaise," amid much cheering. The civil and military authorities were present, and bands of young people placed wreaths and bouquets around the railing enclosing the monument. Then there was a gratuitous performance of *Le Malade Imaginaire* at the theatre, which afforded unbounded satisfaction to an audience chiefly composed of fish girls in their quaint caps. The streets were partly illuminated. There was a free concert at the *Établissement*, a banquet at the Communal College, a grand ball and out-of-door dancing in the Tintelleries Gardens and on the Esplanade, fitted up for the occasion.—Our artist desires to thank M. Huguier, the Mayor, Dr. Ovion, Premier Adjoint, and M. Bristol for the courtesy which they showed him.

## THE ROYAL WEDDING AT CARLSRUHE

ON September 20th, 1856, Prince William, afterwards King of Prussia, and now Emperor of Germany, gave away his only daughter Louise to the Grand Duke Frederic of Baden, chief of the Zehringen line. Of that union were born two sons and a daughter, and on Tuesday last, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of her parents' wedding, that daughter, the Princess Victoria, was married to Prince Oscar Gustavus Adolphus, Heir Apparent to the dual throne of Sweden and Norway.

The alliance just celebrated is equally popular in Baden and Sweden, and cannot but have beneficial political results for both countries. As the grandmother of the bride was a daughter of the deposed Gustavus, who lived in exile at Leipsic, her marriage will have the effect of uniting the Swedish lines of Vasa and of Bernadotte.

Prince Oscar, who was born June 16th, 1858, is tall, dark, slim, and prepossessing in appearance, with the blood of the Bernadottes, or, at any rate, that of the sunny South, more apparent in his features than that of the icy North. He looks more of the student than the soldier. He has, indeed, been a diligent student, and a keen traveller all over Europe.

The Princess Victoria, who was born at Carlsruhe, August 7th, 1862, is described as a "genuine German Princess," with all the varied virtues and accomplishments implied in that comprehensive phrase.

On Tuesday evening the bride and bridegroom privately went through the civil ceremony of marriage before the Ministers of State, and immediately afterwards repaired to the Palace Chapel, which was filled with a brilliant crowd of privileged persons. The Emperor, looking the picture of bronzed and vigorous health, led in the bride, his grandchild, who kissed His Majesty's hand before taking her place at the side of the bridegroom. The Empress, well enough to be present, but yet too weak to stand, occupied a seat on the right of the altar. The German Crown Princess wore a sparkling tiara of brilliants, with a magnificent straw-coloured dress and violet train, while the Queen of Sweden literally blazed in diamonds. A more gorgeous-looking congregation never assembled in the little chapel of the Ducal Schloss. The ceremony was short and simple. After a solemn *chorale*, an address was delivered by the Chief Pastor, who then performed the ecclesiastical rite. At the moment of exchanging rings a salute of thirty-six guns began to be fired. The newly-wedded pair, having been presented by the clergyman with a Bible, then retired, making way for the Grand Duke and Duchess, whose marriage of twenty-five years' standing was ratified anew, according to German custom. Before retiring, the Emperor, who was evidently much affected by the ceremony, approached the Empress and pressed her hand, as did also her daughter, the Grand Duchess. After a few days the bride and bridegroom will leave for Stockholm, where a grand reception awaits them.

Carlsruhe, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden, and residence of the Grand Duke, is a town of about 40,000 inhabitants. It is quite unique in construction, being built in the form of an outspread fan or wheel round the palace, from which, as a centre, thirty-two public routes radiate. The Grand Ducal palace, a plain building, composed of a centre and two wings, contains the *Bleithurm* (Lead Tower) from the summit of which there is an extensive prospect. Carlsruhe is quite a modern city, having arisen round a hunting seat built by Charles William, Margrave of Baden, in 1715.

May-genowe or Mayen-aue—Field of May—is an island three miles round on Lake Constance. The Schloss is 90 ft. above the lake, and has been beautifully adorned by the present Duke. The island and country round was in the Middle Ages the resort of the Minnesingers. It belonged to the House of Bodman, and was bequeathed by an heirless of that house to the Deutchorden, or Teutonic Knights, so runs the legend. It was besieged by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War, was bought in 1827 by Count Esterhazy, passed through the hands of the Langensteins and Graf von Douglas, from whom it was purchased by the present Duke of Baden. He built a bridge to connect the island with the mainland. The Schloss commands a view of the Swabian shore and the Vorarlberg, &c.

The Deutchorden, or Teutonic Knights, were a religious order founded in 1190 by Duke Frederick of Swabia. They were bound by vows to defend the Christian religion against the infidels, and defend the pilgrims to the Holy Land. Their dress was black, with a white mantle, a black cross, and a silver edge. Many of their portraits are at Schloss Mainau.

## MILITARY LIFE ON THE INDIAN PLAINS DURING THE HOT WEATHER

THESE engravings may be entitled "Scenes from the Every-Day Life of a Sub. Drawn from Personal Experience." They are from the pencil of Mr. Francis Charles Carter, Lieut. Northumberland Fusiliers, when stationed last July at Agra, in the North-West Provinces. He says: "I am roused by the monotonous voice of my bearer just as the air begins to get cool. Parade is at five A.M. He tries all he can to get me up, but I stay in bed just five minutes too long, and instead of taking it easy have to run to parade, thereby raising the temperature, as far as my own sensations are concerned, to about 140°. Parade over, we go to the bath, where for half-an-hour we amuse ourselves with swimming, diving, turning somersaults, and various other feats. Then follows breakfast, and I go back to my bungalow till six P.M. Then polo or lawn tennis, as the case may be, dinner at 8'30, bed on 'small nights' at 11'30, on 'big nights,' at 3 A.M."

## "BUONDELMONTI'S BRIDE"

MR. H. M. PAGET's picture is fully explained by the following quotation from the "Florentine Annals" given in the Royal Academy Catalogue: "Buondelmonti, to repair a family feud, had pledged himself to marry the daughter of his enemy, but broke his faith on his wedding morning, when he saw a beautiful girl of the house of Donati, and, taking her to the church, married her in spite of his previous contract. The enraged Amidei slew him on the spot, and the newly-made bride, with her husband's head on her lap, was borne in procession through the city by her own friends, to rouse the sympathies and indignation of the people."

## A PRAIRIE FARM IN MINNESOTA

THE enterprising young farmer who feels that the absence of sunshine, a crushing load of taxation, and foreign competition, are forcing him to seek some other country wherein to follow his occupation, will regard these pictures with peculiar interest, as they give him a fair specimen of agricultural life in Minnesota, should he decide to take up his abode there. He will naturally miss many of the comforts of the snug English homestead, and will at first in many respects fare more roughly than his father's labourers do at home. But toil and hardship are sweetened by the consciousness that if a man has ordinary luck, combined with patient perseverance, he will before many years occupy a far more independent position than he could hope to do at home.

Some idea of the size of the United States' territory is afforded by the fact that Minnesota alone is about as big as Great Britain, containing 83,531 square miles, and it is asserted that four-fifths of this domain is susceptible of profitable husbandry. The prevailing soil is a dark, calcareous, sandy loam, abounding in mineral salts and decomposed vegetable matter. Three-fourths of the State is rolling prairie, interspersed with groves of timber, and watered by numerous lakes and streams. The remaining fourth is forest and mineral country.

Wheat is the specialty of the State, overshadowing all other crops in importance; but there is also a large production of maize, oats, and barley, while potatoes, and indeed all garden vegetables and small fruit grow luxuriantly. For raising cattle and horses Minnesota is reported to be fully equal to Illinois, for sheep-growing it is far superior; pigs also do extremely well.

The summer heat attains a mean of 70°6', which is nearly ten degrees warmer than that of this country, and is of course better adapted for the ripening of cereals. But, on the contrary, the winter cold, though averaging 16°, or about 23 degrees below that of England, is accompanied with such dryness that it causes little or no distress, though of course all stock has to be sheltered.—Our engravings are from sketches by Mr. W. P. Hooper, Brown's Valley, Minnesota, U.S.A.

NOTE.—We last week omitted to mention that our engraving, entitled "Photographers Returning Home," was from a sketch by Mr. H. G. Parry. The second name in the firm of photographers then mentioned should have been Thompson, not Thomson.



THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.—The sad news which came on Tuesday from America has been received with one unbroken sorrow throughout the United Kingdom, and has formed almost the sole topic of interest during the rest of the week. Demonstrations of the general grief are reported from all parts of the country, and numerous messages of condolence were flashed across the Atlantic immediately after the news was received. The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal family telegraphed to the American Embassy in London expressing their sorrow, and their sense of the great loss which had been sustained, and Her Majesty also sent direct to Mrs. Garfield the message:—"Words cannot express the deep sympathy I feel with you at this terrible moment; may God support and comfort you, as He alone can." Messages of sympathy were also sent by Mr. Gladstone in the name of the whole Cabinet, the Lord Mayor of London, the President of the Methodist Ecumenical Conference, and the Lord Provost of Edinburgh; and special meetings of most of the Town Councils throughout the country have been held for the purpose of publicly recording the sympathy which is everywhere felt. Every newspaper published in Great Britain and Ireland on Wednesday contained expressions of sorrow and sympathy varying in language, but not in any degree in intensity. In the metropolis, and throughout the country, the same note of sadness and regret has been universally sounded, and every symbol of mourning, flags at half-mast, tolling of church bells, half-closed shops, has been adopted to express the public sentiment.

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.—The whole of Thursday last week was occupied by the examination of and discussion upon the credentials of six delegates, who it was alleged had not had their expenses paid by the societies they professed to represent, and who it was broadly hinted had in reality been sent by the Fair Trade League. This latter assertion has been stoutly denied, but after a warm debate the whole six were expelled by very large majorities. In the afternoon the Congress dined at the Crystal Palace, on the invitation of the London Trades Council. The next day (Friday) great confusion was caused by the reappearance of two of the ejected delegates, and it was stated that Captain Bedford Pim, who was outside the hall, refused to allow a policeman who had been sent for to enter the building. In this dilemma an adjournment was agreed upon. On reassembling it was found that one of the intruders had gone of his own accord, and the other was promptly put out "with as little violence as possible," in accordance with the advice of a magistrate, who had been consulted in the interval. A resolution was then passed condemning the conduct of Captain Bedford Pim, and instructing the Parliamentary Committee to report it to the Lord Chancellor, and request his removal from the Bench. The regular business was then resumed, the reform of the Patent Laws and the railway servants' short-hour movement being among the subjects dealt with. At the close of the meeting two more delegates were, on their own voluntary statement, found disqualified, and were voted out of the Congress. On Saturday, at its final meeting, the Congress made up for lost time by hurrying through a great number of resolutions relating to the Land Laws, the Liverpool Cotton Ring, Parliamentary representation of labour, the objectionable lesson book of the National Society, Metropolitan Cab Laws, shop hours, Jury Laws, the law with respect to the recovery of wages, the Public Health Act, &c. Manchester was selected as the next place of meeting. A letter was read from the American Minister thanking the Congress for its resolution of sympathy with President Garfield. An invitation from Zurich to attend the "World's Congress of Working Men," to be held there in October, was referred to the Parliamentary Committee.

THE DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION held a meeting on Saturday for the ratification of its constitution. A resolution was moved objecting to the manifesto recently issued by the Federation to the electors of Tyrone, in which Mr. Gladstone was described as "an old man of seventy-three, who had turned his back upon the enthusiasm of his youth, the convictions of his manhood, and the teachings of his maturer years;" and also to the application of the word "cowardly" to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. In the discussion which ensued, Miss Helen Taylor expressed her approval of every word of the manifesto, which she contended was justified by the Premier's support of coercion for Ireland. She believed Mr. Gladstone was equally ready to support democracy or despotism if it answered his purpose. The resolution was negatived by a large majority, only four voting for it.

IRELAND.—Mr. Forster returned to Dublin on Monday, and one of his first acts was the issue of a reply to the memorial from the Ulster Right Association, asking for the release of the prisoners arrested under the Coercion Act. He declines to do so, but hopes that the state of the country may soon be so improved as to enable the Government to comply with the request, and to protect person and property without making use of their exceptional powers. At present, however, as he very truly observes, there is very little sign of amendment.—Earl Cowper has been on a visit to the Premier at Hawarden, and his departure from Ireland was made the occasion for a baseless rumour that he was about to resign the office of Lord Lieutenant. The *Ulster Echo* accuses Messrs. Parnell and his supporters in the recent electioneering campaign in Tyrone of consoling themselves for defeat by "dividing among them a heap of crisp bank-notes and a pile of gold" from the Land League Exchequer. On Wednesday the Carrick-on-Suir branch of the Land League adopted a resolution pledging each member not to allow any fox hunting in the counties of Waterford, Kilkenny, and Tipperary until the imprisoned suspects had been released.

THE "FREE TRADE" AGITATION has been the occasion of a large number of meetings, speeches, and letters during the week, Lord Walsingham, Lord Randolph Churchill, and Captain Bedford Pim being amongst its advocates, and the Lord Advocate and the Speaker amongst its opponents. It is rumoured that the two Leagues are to be merged in one, and that in view of the refusal of the Trades Union Congress to discuss the question, a



National Convention of Labour Organisation is to be convened in London for that purpose at an early date.

MR. GLADSTONE'S name has been removed from the Marylebone register of voters, because he has not slept at 13, Harley Street for more than a year.

EXTRAORDINARY TITHES.—A meeting of Kent and Sussex hop-growers was held at the Bridge House Hotel, Blackfriars, on Monday, to protest against the extraordinary tithe, which they contended ought to be altogether abolished. Several of those present expressed their intention to refuse payment in future, leaving the clergymen to recover by distress.

THE FISH SUPPLY OF LONDON.—After several adjournments, the Court of Common Council have at last adopted Mr. Deputy Rudkin's resolution referring all the proposed sites for a new market to the Fish Supply Committee, and rejecting by 68 votes to 51 the amendment by Mr. Isaacs, Chairman of the Markets Committee, in favour of Billingsgate supplemented by the site of the Customs' House and adjoining wharves. It has since been announced that any suggestion as to a site for a new market, which may be forwarded to the City Architect, Guildhall, on or before the 28th, will be considered by the Committee.

THE COTTON CRISIS.—The cloth manufacturers will not join the spinners in their fight against the Liverpool corner men, but the spinners express their intention of holding out, believing that manufacturers must stop soon for want of yarn. The number of closed spinning mills is daily increasing, and of course the greatest sufferers are the poor work people, who are thus compulsorily thrown out of employment.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION held its fourth and final meeting on Friday last week, when, after the reading of a very interesting paper by Mr. W. Archer "On the Internal Plan and Construction of Public Library Buildings," and the adoption of a resolution "that the cataloguing rules as amended at Edinburgh and at this meeting should at once be brought into use," the election of officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with, the number of the Council being increased to twenty. Mr. H. Bradshaw, of Cambridge University Library, was chosen President. At the third meeting on the previous day Mr. Harrison read a paper "On the Elimination of Useless Works from Libraries," and Mr. Walford gave the outline of a plan for making a catalogue of British periodical literature, and said that he was preparing a work which would include a history of every periodical which had got as far as No. 1, besides some information concerning those which had never been matured.

MR. HARRISON AINSWORTH, the veteran novelist, was on Friday last entertained at a banquet given by the Mayor of Manchester, his native town.



THE version of M. Sardou's play, *Les Vieux Garçons*, prepared by Mr. Mortimer under the title of *Reclaimed* for the HAYMARKET THEATRE, presents some amusing character sketches, together with one scene, which, conceived in the true spirit of comedy, and being, moreover, admirably played, is extremely diverting. But for these redeeming points it must have earned the unhappy distinction of being one of the dullest pieces of modern times. The interest of M. Sardou's story turns upon the sudden awakening of qualms of conscience, and finally of complete repentance, in the heart of a confirmed libertine of the ripe age of forty-six. This desirable end is brought about by the artless talk of a lovely and simple-minded young lady, whose good principles he has been wickedly endeavouring to corrupt; and partly by the painful discovery that her affianced lover, who is about to inflict personal chastisement upon him for his profligate conduct, is his own long-abandoned and forgotten illegitimate son. French dramatists have, as is well known, a propensity to exaggerate the sentiment of paternity and filial regard to a point which in the eyes of English audiences seems occasionally rather absurd, and M. Sardou is certainly not an exception to this rule. Presumptively a father capable of making no inquiry after his offspring from the time when he was in the cradle would not be apt to exhibit much emotion at the sight of him at the age of five-and-twenty. But this is not the French dramatist's view of the case. Accordingly the discovery of the young gentleman's identity being made the father instantly becomes a prey, not merely to shame and remorse, but to paroxysms of fatherly love, which are only to be satisfied by permitting him to live in the household of the young couple when they marry, and there endeavour, late as it is, to secure some sort of approach to the domestic bliss which he had so long regarded with contempt. Mr. Vezin in this part in the English play seems ill at ease, as indeed he well may be, for his rather tardy remorse necessarily lacks the air of sincerity, and his sudden lamentations over his forlorn position, with (as he says) "no loving eyes to watch over my sick bed, no one to weep over me when I die," strikes the ear, under the circumstances, as rather like a new manifestation of his egotism and selfishness than anything of a more healthy sort. It is fair, however, to say that the adaptor has been greatly crippled by the modifications which, in deference to our English notions of propriety, he has felt himself bound to introduce into the most dramatic parts of the play; but, as he has at the same time retained much of the didactic character of M. Sardou's satire upon confirmed old-bachelorism, his adaptation partakes, on the whole, more of the character of a homily than of a play. The best scenes in it arise from the colloquies between the various types of gay bachelorism—the decrepit old beau, represented with admirable art and humour, by Mr. Alfred Bishop; the middle-aged *roué*, who is profligate rather because profligacy is a fashion than from any real inclination in that direction, a part played with hardly less artistic cleverness by Mr. St. Maur; and the more serious and sententious libertine, represented, as already stated, by Mr. Hermann Vezin. The *ingénue* part falls to the share of that pleasing young actress Miss Lydia Cowell, who plays it with genuine simplicity and feeling. The young lover is Mr. Dacre, a promising actor of parts of this kind; and some less prominent characters are cleverly sustained by Miss Lottie Venne, Miss Rose Doré, and Miss Jeannie Clifford. It must be confessed that the four acts of "Reclaimed" rather wearied the audience, but this was certainly not the fault of the performers, whose exertions really present the piece under the most favourable conditions.

MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS commences her management of the HAYMARKET for a season necessarily brief, on the 26th of October; when will be produced a new poetical play by Mr. W. S. Raleigh, entitled *Queen and Cardinal*, in which Mrs. S. Siddons enacts the character of Anne Bullen, and Mr. Swinburne that of Wolsey. The cast will also include Miss Rose-Leclercq and Miss Blanche Henri, with Messrs. F. H. Macklin, Henry Kemble, Luigi Lablache, and Henry Compton.

The STRAND Theatre, renovated and redecored, reopened its doors for the season on Monday last, when the performance of the popular *Olivette* was resumed.—The VAUDEVILLE Theatre will reopen on the 1st of October with a new comedy by Mr. Sims, to be entitled *The Half Way House*. The principal character will be

sustained by Mr. Thorne. Mr. David James will not appear on the occasion.—The OPÉRA COMIQUE will be reopened on the 8th of October, under the joint management of Mr. John Hollingshead and Mr. R. Barker. The chief item in the programme will be a revival of Messrs. Gilbert and Clay's comic opera, *Princess Toto*.—The new theatre erected in Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, is to be called "THE NOVELTY."—The COURT Theatre will be reopened to-night by Mr. Edward Clare, who has secured a strong company, with Mr. John Clayton as stage director, for the production of a new drama entitled *Honour*.

MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.—This celebrated troupe entered on Monday evening upon the eighteenth year of their performances at St. JAMES'S HALL. Of the new songs and ballads introduced in the first part of the programme, Mr. C. E. Wilson's "Beautiful Sunbeams," Mr. H. de Brenner's "Happy Summer Days," Mr. Charles Henry's "Send Me a Letter from Over the Sea," and Mr. Walter Howard's intensely comic ditty, "Matrimony Awfully Funny," were the most appreciated by the audience. The second part of the entertainment included some very clever tumbling by the "Caoutchouc Boys," and a grand international clog dance by eight of the company, the whole concluding with the original æsthetic sketch by Ernest Warren and Wallis Mackay, entitled "Da Do Dum."

### In Memoriam

GENERAL JAMES ABRAHAM GARFIELD,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Souls pure and strong from God still wing their flight

And dwell among us for a little space;

Whoso loves truth may in their beauty trace

The semblance of the everlasting light.

Too soon the beam of truth is quenched in night,

The nations in their shame their gaze abase,

Mourning that men should scorn the Heaven-sent grace

And set all good below their narrow spite.

The great may perish, but their name endures,

A mountain beacon by whose flame we find

The path that leads us high above the plain.

So Garfield to Columbia's sons assures

A high example of the equal mind,

As modest in success as brave in pain.

J. W.

ABDUCTION.—The verity of the old adage that truth is stranger than fiction is exemplified by the extraordinary story of the adventures of the Rev. R. B. Kennard on the eve of his wedding. It must have been a novel writer of more than ordinary audacity who would have presumed so far upon the credulity of his or her readers as to ask them to believe that in the present year of grace 1881 a gentleman could have been forcibly carried off from an hotel at Woodford, and driven in a carriage through the crowded streets of North London at an early hour of the evening, when the shops were all open and fully lighted, and thousands of people were strolling about, without attracting attention and interference by his cries for assistance, and further, that on arriving at his destination, no quiet by-street, but a well frequented thoroughfare, his struggles and shouts while being removed from the vehicle to the house should have been equally futile. Yet we are assured that all this actually took place last week. Mr. Kennard was inveigled from his hotel by a plausible story that his brother-in-law, Mr. Fraser, desired to see him on important business, and had sent his carriage to convey him to his house near by. No sooner had he got into the vehicle than two men jumped in beside him, a third quickly took his place beside the coachman, who then immediately drove off at a rapid pace towards London. Mr. Kennard's struggles and cries were stopped by the simple expedient of grasping him by the throat; his suggestion that robbery was designed was repudiated, but no explanation was given until after his arrival at 41, Hunter Street, where, after another gallant but unavailing struggle, he was incarcerated in a back room and told that he was detained as a "lunatic," and that a doctor was coming to report on his mental condition. Next day he was released just before noon, that is, after the canonical hours for marriage had expired. He went with all speed back to Woodford, where the bride and the rest of the wedding party had been anxiously awaiting him, and wondering at his absence. All's well that ends well, and it is gratifying to know that the wedding took place on the following morning at the earliest legal moment, and that the happy couple are now on their wedding tour. Various motives for the abduction have been suggested. Some think it may have been a stupid albeit dangerous and expensive practical joke, others that a heavy bet may have been made that the marriage would not take place on the date announced; and again others that there was really some serious intention to place the would-be bridegroom in a lunatic asylum, an intention which failed because of the difficulty of finding the necessary two doctors to certify to his insanity; while a fourth theory is that the temporary postponement of the marriage was aimed at in the expectation that Mr. Kennard's non-appearance at church would create a rupture between him and his intended bride. More light may possibly be thrown on the case if, as is reported, it is to be made the subject of legal proceedings; but whatever be the true explanation of the affair, it is not pleasant to reflect upon the practicability of such a nefarious plot being successfully put into execution, not in a lonely country place, but in the very heart of the metropolis, and within hail of a police-station.

LONDON MORTALITY decreased again last week, and the deaths numbered 1,151, against 1,229 during the previous seven days, being a fall of 78, and 251 below the average, while the death-rate still further declined to 15.7 per 1,000. There were 26 deaths from small-pox (a decrease of 1, but more than double the average), 51 from scarlet fever (a rise of 3, and 1 above the usual return), 40 from diarrhoea (a fall of 1, and 105 below the average), 22 from whooping-cough (a decline of 7, and 13 below the average), 21 from fever (an increase of 11), 1 from typhus (a fall of 1), 16 from measles (a decrease of 11, and 1 below the average), 6 from diphtheria (a decline of 8, and 3 below the average), and 6 from cholera (a rise of 5). The fatal cases of diseases of the respiratory organs rose to 156 from 131, although 9 below the average, while different forms of violence caused 49 deaths. There were 2,493 births registered, a decrease of 20, and 20 below the average. The mean temperature was 55 deg., and there were 20.4 hours of bright sunshine out of the 88.8 hours during which the sun was above the horizon.



DINING CARS are to be introduced on the Midland Railway.

A QUANTITY OF FROZEN GAME AND FISH has been sent to the Lord Mayor from Sydney, arriving in first-rate condition.

AN ASSOCIATION OF ANIMAL PAINTERS is being planned in Paris, to hold yearly exhibitions, restricted entirely to this particular branch of Art.

THE INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT at Berlin has resulted in the victory of the English champion, Mr. Blackburne having won fourteen games.

THE WELL-KNOWN POPLAR TREE PLANTED BY MARIE ANTOINETTE, in the garden of the Petit Trianon, at Versailles, has been destroyed by the late high winds.

THE INTERNATIONAL LITERARY CONGRESS has been sitting at Vienna this week. This is the fourth of these gatherings, the first having been held at Paris during the Exhibition of 1878.

THE ABBÉ LISZT has recovered from his late illness, and has gone to visit Herr Wagner on his way to Rome, where his seventieth birthday is to be celebrated with great festivities on October 22nd.

THE EX-AMEER, YAKOOB KHAN, had a narrow escape from death a few weeks ago. His house at Mussorie was struck by lightning, which severely injured two persons standing close to the Ameer.

THE LANCASHIRE GHOST, which lately troubled the good people of Garstang, has evidently travelled into Lincolnshire, for a spectre now nightly parades the streets of Pinchbeck, near Spalding, starting from the churchyard.

THE LARGEST CRATER IN THE WORLD is that of Mount Aso, in Kiusiu, the most southerly island of Japan. It measures from ten to fifteen miles across, and is inhabited by nearly 15,000 people, we are told by the Vice-President of the Japanese Seismological Society.

LUMINOUS PAINT has been ingeniously utilised in the villages near Cambridge. As it is very difficult to find the wall letter-boxes in country places after dark, the apertures of the boxes have been encircled with this preparation, the experiment proving most successful. The hint is worth taking in other places.

A FINE JAPANESE BROWN BEAR has been brought home by H.M.S. *Modeste*, and will probably be presented to the Zoological Gardens. The creature has been trained by the sailors to be as docile as a cat. Its travelling companion, a musk bear, given to the captain by the King of Siam, unfortunately jumped overboard early in the voyage, and was drowned.

AN UNPUBLISHED OPERA BY DONIZETTI, *Il Duca d'Alba*, is likely to be produced shortly. The composer was engaged on the work just before his death, but owing to quarrels among his heirs, it was falsely reported that only a few fragments had been written. The dispute, however, has at last been settled, and the opera, which is perfectly complete, will be sent to its original destination, the Paris Opera.

RIDING IN THE GERMAN ARMY is taught by varied means, besides the formal instruction in cavalry schools. Thus, to accustom officers to rough cross-country work, two methods are frequently used—the *Schlepp-jagd* and *Schnitz-jagd*—the latter being a kind of mounted paper chase, while in the former a fearless rider drags over a field a piece of meat tied to a rope, being closely pursued by hounds and the inexperienced horsemen.

THE NEW PYRENEAN METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY on the Pic du Midi has been finished, and General Nansouty is now preparing to take up his quarters for the winter at an altitude of 8,500 feet, after having made a series of observations for several previous seasons at a lower level. The Observatory is to be regularly provisioned for a siege, as heavy snows may probably cut off communications for several months in the depth of winter.

AN EXHIBITION OF SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE DECORATIVE ART is to be held at Lisbon in November, the scheme having originated in the success of the similar collection now on view at South Kensington. All the Spanish exhibits shown in London will be sent, and the British Government will contribute largely, while the treasures of the Portuguese Crown and of such churches and convents as were unwilling to send to London will form a rich display.

THE CHILDREN OF THE "BASKET-MAKER POET," Thomas Miller, are in a destitute state, owing to the loss of Lord Beaconsfield, who was the warm friend and patron of their father, and on his decease largely contributed to their support. Apart from his poems, Miller will be remembered as the author of the "History of the Anglo-Saxons," and of several novels. A subscription for the relief of his children is now being raised, and donations will be thankfully received by B. H. Grindley, Miller Fund, *Liverpool Albion*.

THE POPULATION OF THE GLOBE now numbers 1,455,923,000 souls, according to the latest computation of Messrs. Behm and Wagner, the most recent censuses showing an increase of 16,778,000 beings. Europe has 315,929,000 inhabitants; Asia, 834,707,000; Africa, 205,679,000; America, 95,405,000; Australia and Polynesia, 431,000; and the Polar Regions, 82,000. If Messrs. Behm and Wagner are as correct in their other figures as they are about Australia and Polynesia, 431,000 (! ! !), we don't think, much of them as statisticians.

A SOCIETY OF SELF-ANNIHILATION has been formed in Japan, apparently by discontented nobles, who have nothing to do under the present Government, and who have been infected by Nihilistic doctrines. The members, according to the *Japan Weekly Mail*, are bound to possess no private capital, they must look to nothing but their own right arm to support and protect them, and they must be in session every day during the year, their object being to say what they please, eat and drink what they like, sleep when so disposed, and concern themselves about nothing which does not affect them personally. Strange associations are numerous in Japan, however, and among the most curious are the "Fall-together Society," the "Pauper Brotherhood," the "Society of Protesters," and the "Seaweed Society," the members of the last community wearing nothing but the most tattered garments.

A TRANSATLANTIC PALACE is being built for Mr. Vanderbilt in New York, and promises to be one of the chief sights of the city. The Railway King has spent a fabulous sum on its construction, and it has been for years collecting valuable bronzes, marbles, and all kinds of artistic objects for the interior adornment, while he now proposes to buy up the buildings and grounds of an asylum opposite the house, to lay out a park in order to improve the view from its windows. Altogether there are three mansions, a centre dwelling intended for Mr. Vanderbilt and his immediate family, and one on each side for his married daughters. The houses are covered outside with elaborate carvings of vines and leaves, and the gutters are of solid bronze, with open-mouthed lions' heads at intervals. Huge artistic bronze doors open into a hall paved with mosaic, from which leads a carved oak staircase. Frescoes ornament the ceilings, and no two rooms are furnished alike, while a monster conservatory, an orchestra, and several picture-galleries will afford plentiful amusement for the tenants of this gorgeous abode.





1. ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT BALLATER EN ROUTE FOR BALMORAL.—2. BRAEMAR: CHOOSING THE BEST-DRESSED HIGHLANDER.—3. TUG OF WAR BETWEEN THE DUFFS AND THE FARQUHARSONS.—4. TOSSING THE CABER: A STRONG WIND.—5. PUTTING THE STONE.—6. THE GILLIE CULLUM.—7. THE CLAN DUFF DINNER: "HERE'S HEALTH TO THE THANE OF FIFE!"

# THE QUEEN IN THE HIGHLANDS





**UNITED STATES.**—After eleven weeks' suffering President Garfield expired on Monday night. His case had been considered hopeless for some days, as he took a turn for the worse at the end of last week, the chills returning with increased severity, while his weakness was extreme. At the last, however, the end was somewhat sudden. The late President had seemed stronger, and was sleeping so well that his wife and the doctors had retired, leaving Colonels Swain and Rockwell on guard. Suddenly General Garfield awoke, complaining of violent pain in his heart, and while Mrs. Garfield and the physicians were being called he became unconscious, and died quietly in about twenty minutes' time, the immediate cause of death being internal hemorrhage. The absent Ministers were immediately summoned, and the news was telegraphed to Vice-President Arthur in New York, who at once took the oath as President and started for Longbranch. Meanwhile the intelligence spread with wonderful rapidity, the church and fire-bells were tolled at midnight in New York, while crowds thronged the streets and gathered round the bulletin boards in great excitement, loudly expressing their feelings against Guiteau. Indeed, it was feared that an attack would be made on the gaol, and strong additional guards were posted; but all remained quiet, and Guiteau, who was much agitated on hearing of his victim's death, will probably be transferred to a New Jersey prison for trial, as the late President died in that State. Throughout the country the feeling of sorrow is perfectly unanimous and genuine. Party considerations are completely merged in regret and sympathy, and those who were most opposed to General Garfield's administration are now loudest in his praise. Indeed, it may be said that his death has rendered him the most popular of all Presidents. Mourning is universal in the chief cities, where many buildings have been hung with crape, and business was entirely suspended on Tuesday, while every public and private office will be closed on the day of the funeral, Monday next. The autopsy made on General Garfield's body proves that death was inevitable, and was only delayed by skilled nursing and the patient's strong constitution, which Dr. Agnew considers to have been most unusual. The bullet was found in a different position from that expected, and was close to the lower part of the spine, while the lungs were slightly affected. The General's features were so changed by suffering as to be hardly recognisable by the crowds who visited the remains at Longbranch before they were transferred to Washington on Wednesday, after a brief funeral service. The funeral train was draped in black, and crowds gathered along the route, flowers being strewn and bells tolled in the cities through which it passed. President Arthur met the train at a short distance from Washington, where the General's body lay in State in the Capitol Rotunda until to-day (Saturday), and was then to be taken home to Ohio to be buried in the place chosen by the late President himself, Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, overlooking Lake Erie. Mrs. Garfield accompanied her husband's remains to Washington, and has borne her loss throughout with the utmost fortitude and calmness, being deeply touched by the sympathy shown her on all sides, and by England in particular, headed by the Queen and Royal Family. The President has left a comparatively moderate amount of property, but Mrs. Garfield will be amply provided for by the public fund started immediately after the assassination.

Until after the funeral political questions remain in abeyance. Nevertheless great anxiety prevails regarding President Arthur's future policy, although it is thought that he will scarcely institute very radical changes. Probably Mr. Blaine will resign the State Secretaryship, and a Democratic Vice-President will be elected, but the Press agree in urging that the new President should not be hampered by reference to his past opinions, but should rather be encouraged by confidence in his future. In other countries the regret for President Garfield's fate has been scarcely less than in the States, and foreign politicians of all shades have united in sincere praise of his upright and consistent life, while pointing out the flagrant errors of the American political system.

**FRANCE.**—The Tunisian question continues the most prominent topic of the day, and popular indignation is steadily swelling against the Government for its vacillating conduct and persistently optimistic views of the situation. To judge by a series of semi-official notes issued this week, North Africa will be speedily restored to tranquillity with scant trouble; but these cheerful declarations are flatly contradicted by other and more trustworthy information, while the mass of reinforcements being poured into Tunis and Algeria is a forcible proof of the grave state of affairs. The War Minister proposed to keep under the colours those men who in ordinary times would have been dismissed from the service this autumn, but his suggestion raised a perfect storm, so General Farre was obliged to abandon the idea. The Ministry have been consulting with M. Roustan, who advocates prompt and decisive action, and has now gone back to Tunis. Mohammed el Sadock's attitude also appears decidedly dubious, for while official telegrams declare that the Bey is on the warmest terms with France, on the other hand it is reported that he threatens to abdicate if the French occupy Tunis and Kairouan, and that matters are thus at a deadlock. Fortunately the Corréard and Sabatier columns have at last combined after many skirmishes, and the Zaghouan force, after four days' fighting over the repairing of the canal, came off victorious, and obliged the inhabitants to pay a heavy indemnity. Very unfavourable reports come from Susa, where there has been a slight panic, owing to a shot fired on a spy, while the insurgents are massing outside the city, and were shelled at Kala by a French gunboat, a force being subsequently sent to temporarily occupy the village. Tunis also was much excited by the foolishness of two French officers who, wishing to rejoin their camp outside after the gates were shut, tried to force their way out, and created a perfect riot.

The Chambers will probably meet on October 17, the Ministry resigning previously, in order that the new Cabinet may be formed by the time the House opens. Meanwhile the Bonapartists have made a feeble effort to rekindle public interest in their cause by announcing that Prince Napoleon intended to renounce his claims in favour of his eldest son; but the Prince has gone on a trip to the East without issuing any such manifesto. The journals continue to discuss Egyptian affairs, and advocate the despatch of an Anglo-French Military Commission to Cairo, protesting warmly that the English and French Governments continue in perfect harmony in Egypt. Much satisfaction also is expressed at the renewal of the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty negotiations, which began in Paris on Monday, and were prefaced by a highly conciliatory and flattering speech from M. Tirard. Still it is thought that the deliberations will be long and somewhat complicated, and the French journals are busy spreading reports of the extortionate demands of the British Commissioners. —PARIS has greatly lamented the death of General Garfield, and the Press, while acknowledging that his decease has not the political importance of that of a European ruler, warmly eulogise his character and conduct. The large American colony are of course in deep mourning, and a special service has been held in the American Church. The Electrical Congress is sitting, and the Society of Telegraph Engineers opened their meetings on Wednesday, while a Society of Free-Thinkers have held

sundry noisy gatherings. There have been several theatrical novelties, including a fairly meritorious comedy in verse, *Un Voyage de noces*, by MM. Tiercelin and Grenet-Dancourt, at the Odéon, and a sensational drama, *Le Duc de Kamlos*, by M. Arnould, at the Nations. The Lyons and Marseilles Railway is again in trouble, a collision having occurred at Dôle, happily without loss of life; while a train at Saintes ran off the line, injuring several persons.

**AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.**—EGYPT has subsided into comparative quietude, and Sherif Pasha seems to be honestly striving to restore confidence and order. Recognising the necessity of dealing promptly with the troops he has promised to grant such of their demands as he considers reasonable, while he wisely diminishes the chances of disaffection by scattering the army over the country. Accordingly the two most mutinous brigades have been sent to the Soudan, and the remaining soldiery will be removed from Cairo as soon as a new army law has been promulgated. He also favours the meeting of the Assembly of Notables, for which the leading natives are eagerly petitioning.

**TURKEY** appears a little disappointed that Egypt has managed without her assistance. She has quite enough to do elsewhere, however, for 6,000 troops are to be sent to Tripoli, in addition to the 4,000 already there; the Powers are pressing their demands for reforms in Armenia, and request the Porte to despatch a Special Commissioner at once; and Russia threatens troubles about the war indemnity, which has already caused complications in the Financial Commission. The Porte had yielded to Mr. Bourke's refusal to take either the indemnity or the floating debt into consideration, but the Russian Ambassador now pleads the prior claims of his country, and equally protests against the transfer of the Bulgarian tribute to the bondholders. Moreover, the Delegates fail to agree with the Galata bankers respecting the new Administrative Council, the latter claiming a larger sum for the sinking fund to be formed to extinguish their debt than the former are willing to grant.

Thessaly has now been entirely occupied by GREECE, with the exception of Volo and its neighbourhood, which will be given up in two months' time. The Delimitation Commissioners have finished their task, and King George intends to make a tour through his new dominions, while as a proof that perfect freedom of belief is to prevail throughout the kingdom two magnificent mosques will be built at the public expense at Athens and Corfu.

**GERMANY.**—Turning from the study of war to more peaceful festivities, the country has been chiefly interested this week in the marriage of the Emperor's granddaughter, Princess Victoria of Baden, to the Crown Prince of Sweden. Carlsruhe has been in a state of great enthusiasm and rejoicing, and Imperial and Royal guests have come from all parts to be present at the festivities, which began on Monday night with a ceremonious and somewhat dull gala performance at the opera. Next day the civil marriage ceremony was performed privately in the Castle, and the wedding party immediately adjourned to the chapel, where Pastor Doll performed the religious ceremony. As soon as the young pair were married their place was taken by the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden, who, according to Teutonic custom, renewed their vows on the occasion of their Silver Wedding. Subsequently the young married couple received the congratulations of their relatives, and held a Court, a gala banquet succeeding, while the following days were occupied by the usual routine of dinners, balls, theatrical performances, &c. Both the Emperor and Empress were present at the wedding, the Emperor coming from Kiel, where he held a grand naval review. During his stay at Carlsruhe he met with a slight fall, happily without serious results. The Swedes, by the by, are decidedly vexed that the marriage should have taken place in Germany, instead of in the Crown Prince's own country.

The negotiations with the Vatican are apparently proceeding most smoothly, and Herr von Schlötzer is shortly expected at Varzin to confer with Prince Bismarck, and, according to report, to submit to him the names of the Bishops proposed to fill the five vacant sees of Fulda, Posen, &c. The Prince intends to establish only a Prussian Legation at the Vatican, thus leaving the relations of other German monarchies unaltered. Great suspicion of the Prince's motives for this reconciliation is shown by the Ultramontanes, who protest that they will not sacrifice their independence as a political party, and seem unwilling to support the Government at the coming elections. The National Liberals also have issued a manifesto, declaring that they will resist Prince Bismarck's measures of excessive taxation.

**RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.**—Another Imperial meeting is in prospect—this time between the Czar and Emperor Francis Joseph. The report has been widely contradicted, but little faith is attached to the denial, considering the similar assurances respecting the Dantzic interview. Neither time nor place is known, and there can be no doubt that the whole affair will be kept as secret as possible until the last moment. Vienna continues to discuss the Russo-German *entente*, and has been much impressed by the publication of a letter to the Austrian Emperor from his Ambassador at St. Petersburg, detailing the satisfactory result of the Czar's meeting with the German Emperor, and dwelling specially on Prince Bismarck's kindly sentiments and advice on the moderate treatment of the Socialists. Moderation, however, is not very prominent in the ukase just issued by the Czar respecting the extraordinary measures for public safety, which is couched in a most autocratic tone.

The Jews in Russia daily find their position more untenable, as the forthcoming Commissions to readjust the business relations in districts where the Israelites command the chief industries will deprive many of their means of livelihood. Provincial deputations have been sent to interview General Ignatieff, begging him to proclaim public liberty for all creeds, and to suspend the laws for the expulsion of their fellow-believers; but there seems little hope of any satisfactory arrangement, and the agitation is again breaking out, the town of Vitebsk, largely inhabited by Jews, being the latest sufferer. —The Trans-Caspian Railway has now been finished as far as Kyzyl Arvat.

**SWITZERLAND.**—The late catastrophe at Elm seems to have been due not only to the effects of the heavy rains and the recent earthquakes, but to the injudicious working of the slate quarries for years past. The inhabitants had been warned that the quarries had undermined the mountain, and recent heavy falls of stone had so alarmed many persons that they had left their houses some days before the slip. Elm is now in so dangerous a condition that the Government engineers have advised every one to leave before the winter. The river is forced from its bed, the houses are completely entombed, preventing all attempts to rescue the bodies, and the survivors wander hopelessly about, seeming stupefied. Whole families are killed; but the number of lives lost will probably never be accurately ascertained, as, although 120 persons are known to be missing, it is impossible to find out how many of the Italians employed in the quarries were in Elm.

**INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.**—The long-expected engagement at Candahar is still inexplicably deferred, although Ayoub and Abdurrahman are only four miles apart, and daily indulge in small cavalry skirmishes. The conflicting reports render it difficult to judge of the true state of affairs, for while one statement avers that the Ameer daily offers battle, but cannot tempt Ayoub out of his position, on the other hand it is declared that Ayoub is anxious to force an action, while Abdurrahman is waiting for reinforcements. At all events, the Ameer has chosen his position well. He is encamped under the hills to the south-east of Candahar, and commands alike the roads leading to Chaman and the British outposts, and to Khatat and Cabul, while he has skillfully despatched a force to cut off Ayoub's retreat on Herat in case of the latter's defeat. On his side Ayoub holds

all the villages to a distance of two miles beyond the city, and is receiving fresh accessions of Durani recruits, although the Cabuli troops appear as troublesome as ever. Possibly Ayoub's difficulties have been purposely exaggerated, but he certainly takes no pains to ingratiate himself with his neighbours, while the Ameer on the contrary tries hard to win popularity by judicious bribes.

Difficulties with the frontier tribes form the staple news in INDIA proper. A punitive expedition is to be sent this winter under General Kennedy against the Abuzais, who have been troublesome of late, while the Mahsud Waziris have at last surrendered the leader of the late raids on Tonk, thus fulfilling the promise made to the British force which invaded their territory last spring. —Naini Tal, which was nearly destroyed by the terrible landslip of last year, is still somewhat unsafe, and the municipality are obliged to carry out further works to protect the dangerous portion of the hills.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—ITALY has been celebrating the eleventh anniversary of the Italian occupation of Rome with much enthusiasm. Naples has been visited by a disastrous thunderstorm, the villages at the foot of Vesuvius being inundated. —In SPAIN the King has opened the new Cortes—the first Liberal Parliament since the Restoration—with a speech promising the full attention of the Government to finance. —The Maoris in NEW ZEALAND are in a very disturbed condition, the great chief and prophet Te Whiti being busy stirring up strife. —In SOUTH AFRICA the Basuto difficulties are finally settled by Masupha having accepted the terms of the British award. —At CAPE TOWN the Inquiry Commission on the loss of the *Teuton* has decided that the vessel was lost through the captain's want of judgment.



THE Queen and the Royal Family continue in the Highlands, where they spend most of their time in outdoor excursions. Last week Her Majesty drove by Cairnside with the Duchess of Edinburgh, and also, with the members of the Royal Family, witnessed a cricket-match between the servants of the Balmoral Household and those of the Prince of Wales at Abergeldie. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their daughters, and the Duke of Cambridge, were also present, and afterwards dined with the Queen. On Saturday Her Majesty drove to Glen Gelder Shiel with the Duchesses of Edinburgh and Connaught, while the Dukes went out deer-stalking. Next morning the Queen, with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Prince Leopold, attended Divine Service at Crathie Church, where the Rev. A. Campbell officiated. On Monday Her Majesty and the Duchesses went to Abergeldie to witness a cricket match between the Balmoral and Abergeldie Elevens, while in the evening the Earl of Fife joined the Royal party at dinner. The Queen and the Duchess of Edinburgh visited the Earl of Fife, at Mar Lodge, on Tuesday afternoon, and took tea and a stroll in the grounds before returning home, while next day the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh left Balmoral. The Princess Beatrice has been ill for some days past with a severe cold, and has been confined to the house. She is now, however, much better. —The Queen has contributed 100*l.* to the *Teuton* Relief Fund. The Court is now in mourning for a week for President Garfield, this being the first instance of the British Court mourning for a Republican President.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will come south again on the 17th prox., to visit Swansea. On the evening of their arrival they will attend the Freemasons' Ball, and next day the Prince will open the new docks, another ball being given in the evening. The Prince and Princess will leave on the 19th. The Prince is deer-stalking at Abergeldie, while the Duke of Cambridge, who has been staying with the Prince and Princess, left on Monday. —Princes Albert Victor and George are expected in Japan with the Detached Squadron at the end of this month, and the British residents in Yokohama are making great preparations for their reception.

Princess Louise returned from the Continent on Tuesday morning. —Prince and Princess Christian, who have been staying at Brechin Castle, left on Monday for Inverness. —The children of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have gone back to Eastwell Park, after a long stay in the Isle of Wight. —The Duke and Duchess of Teck and their family go to Scotland at the end of this week, to be present at the Linlithgow festivities in celebration of the Earl of Hopetoun's majority.

Prince Frederick of the Netherlands was to be buried at the Hague yesterday (Friday) with great pomp.



**LAY CO-OPERATION.**—The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed a long letter to the clergy and laity in reply to the memorial on this subject which was presented by the Bishops in May last. He recommends laymen in every diocese to offer themselves for the distinct work of readers; the clergy to make more widely known their desire to receive the co-operation of such laymen; and that suitable men should receive a formal commission from the Bishop. His Grace adds that there is nothing in the order and discipline of the Church of England to prevent duly qualified laymen from assisting the parochial clergy by reading and expounding Holy Scripture, leading the prayers and praises of the congregation in school-rooms and other appropriate places, and generally assisting the clergy in such portions of their work as do not necessarily call for the intervention of men ordained to any of the three Apostolical Orders.

**BAPTISM BY IMMERSION.**—On Sunday, the 11th inst., the unusual ceremony of baptism by immersion was performed at Gwyddelwern, near Corwen, North Wales, by the Vicar, the Rev. T. W. Vaughan, who had previously written to the Bishop of St. Asaph on the subject, and received from him a reply to the effect that there could be no objection to the administration of the rite in that manner if suitable arrangements could be made. The two young persons baptised, children of Baptist parents, were candidates for confirmation, and the ceremony was performed in a brook near the church, in the presence of a large crowd of people.

**THE REV. S. F. GREEN.**—The Archbishop of York, in a letter to *The Times*, narrates how, "earnestly desiring the discharge of Mr. Green from prison," and feeling that it would be useless to expect him to assume an attitude of obedience for the mere purpose of regaining his liberty, or the prosecutors in the suit to consent to an application for his liberation, which would only result in a repetition of his offence, he wrote to him inviting him to put himself into the hands of his own Bishop, and to follow his directions. Mr. Green replied that, as this was what he had already refused to do two years and a half ago, he could not adopt the suggestion. The Archbishop, however, does not think that his attempt has been in vain, for it has proved to him that the cell from which we should be glad to lead him forth is "locked on the inside." Mr. Green will not



accept the ruling of the Archbishop's Court, nor the opinion of the assembled Bishops of the Anglican Communion throughout the world, nor the resolutions of Convocation, nor the determination of his own Bishop, nor the invitation of the Archbishop of the Province. So long as this attitude is preserved His Grace does not see any further means that can be adopted for his release, though he would gladly attempt some fresh one if he could see reasonable prospect of better fortune. *The Times*, in a leader commenting on the Archbishop's letter, regrets that Earl Beauchamp's Bill as amended by the Lord Chancellor was not passed before Parliament separated, and says that there seems no reason why a clergyman who, while refusing to quit the Church of England, refuses at the same time to recognise any authority, judicial or episcopal, should not be deprived of his benefice outright after two acts of disobedience to an inhibition.—Archdeacon Denison, writing to the *Morning Post*, states that he has resolved to withhold from general Church use outside his own parish what little energy or money he may have, and "give it all to the user of Sidney Fairthorne Green so long as the grievous wrong done to the Church of England in his person by authorities ecclesiastical and civil is unacknowledged and unrepaid."

THE METHODIST ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE, continuing its sittings on Thursday last week, passed resolutions expressing great satisfaction with the work done by the Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society in Great Britain and America; deeply deploring the present warlike aspect of the professedly Christian countries of the world; and commending the substitution of arbitration or other forms of amiable settlement of international disputes in place of appeals to the sword. Papers were read on "The Use of the Press for the Advancement of Christianity," and Dr. Osborn contributed one on "Methodist Hymnology," which proved to be so interesting that the restriction as to time was suspended to enable him to finish it. Just before the mid-day adjournment the news of Count Campello's conversion was received by telegraph from Rome and communicated to the Congress. On the Friday the Congress discussed the subject of Home Missions, sub-divided into Missions amongst the degraded populations; the work of the laity; Methodist work for orphans and for aged and dependent people; and the best means of reaching the unconverted amongst the richer classes. On Saturday the Conference adopted a resolution calling on the British Government to deliver the country from all further responsibility arising from the "iniquitous opium traffic" in India and China, and the rest of the day was devoted to a debate on Foreign Missions, the question, "How to avoid waste rivalries and confusion arising from different Methodist bodies occupying the same or contiguous fields" being ultimately referred to a Select Committee. The same general subject was continued on Monday, when papers were read on training schools for native converts and native ministers in foreign lands; the use of the Press for the promotion of the Gospel in non-Christian countries; missionary work in Papal and semi-infidel nations; and the resources of Methodism for the world's conversion. On Tuesday at the final sitting the topics were the maintenance of and increase of Christian Unity, and the catholicity of Methodism. The Conference adopted a resolution expressing deep regret for the death of President Garfield.

A DISTINGUISHED CONVERT.—Intense excitement has been created in clerical circles at Rome by the announcement that Monsignor Enrico di Campello, one of the thirty Canons of St. Peter's, and a member of an old patrician family, had publicly renounced the Roman Catholic faith, and been received into the Wesleyan Methodist Church. The ex-Canon has published a long letter addressed to Cardinal Borromeo, in which he explains that his renunciation is the result of his convictions as a Christian and an Italian citizen, which "will not allow him any longer to form part of an institution which, in the secular contests vanquished by progress and liberty, wishes its ministers to be placed like an Indian caste in the midst of modern society. He is convinced of finding peace for his soul, since since in the doctrines of the Divine Master, not adulterated or counterfeited, it will be given him to profess himself a Christian without hypocrisy, and an Italian citizen without a taint of being a traitor to his country. He is moved likewise by disgust of a life spent almost wholly in uninterrupted religious exercises, of five or six hours daily, which all sensible persons must regard as stupid fetishism and most degrading idleness; but above all else what decides his course is the study of the Faith in the unquestionable pages of Christian antiquity, and in the modern ones of the immortal Rosmini, Gioberti, Venturo, and of the excellent Roman priest and curate De Sanctis."

THE SALVATION ARMY on Monday held a "Council of War" at Exeter Hall, the three meetings, morning, afternoon, and evening, being all well attended, and one so crowded that an overflow meeting was improvised in the Lower Hall, whilst outside, in the Strand and Exeter Street, an immense crowd of roughs assembled, but were kept in order by the police. "General" Booth, the "Commander-in-Chief," presided, and among the chief speakers were Mrs. Booth, Mr. Bramwell Booth, Mr. Ballington Booth, and Miss Booth, who has just returned from France, where she has been carrying on a mission amongst the working classes. The proceedings were of the usual excited and fervent character, short addresses alternating with hymns sung to popular song tunes, accompanied by the braying of trumpets, and the waving of flags; and interspersed with the shouts and ejaculations of those present—"Hallelujah," "Amen," "Bless the Lord," and the like. The President made an earnest appeal for funds, suggesting that watches and jewellery would be as acceptable as cash, and said that he hoped the Army would soon be able to search every street and every house, and if the fish would not bite they would go down and hook them on. Turning to statistics, he stated they had now 245 stations, that they held 46,000 meetings per week, that the Army numbered 470 officers and 7,000 "soldiers" who were prepared to face mobs, to speak, and to sing; and he reckoned that five years hence they would have 80,000 efficient "fighting" members. Their annual income was considerably over 50,000*l.*, and they were raising a special fund of 100,000*l.* for the erection of a world-central "Salvation Temple."

A CONTRADICTION has been given to a recently-published statement that part of the marriage service was read over the grave of a young lady at Portsea. The *Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette*, in which the report originally appeared, acknowledges that there were "several inaccuracies" in the paragraph, and goes on to state that the lady was not engaged to be married, that no portion of the wedding service was read, that the Vicar was not present at the funeral, and that, although flowers were placed upon the coffin, there was no wreath of orange-blossoms.

PRAYERS FOR FINE WEATHER for harvest operations will be said at all the Roman Catholic Churches in the Diocese of Westminster until the middle of October.

ALASKA does not find her condition improved by her transfer from a Despot to a Republican Government. The United States have treated the whole territory with complete indifference, and have left the inhabitants entirely to their own devices, with the exception of despatching a Customs Official to collect the revenue. Accordingly, the Alaskans have held a Constitutional Convention, and have petitioned the Washington Cabinet to establish a Government of some kind in the country. The *New York American* is very severe on the supine conduct of the Government, and after remarking on the valuable resources of Alaska,—her intelligent inhabitants, her pine forests, and remunerative salmon fisheries—suggests that if America does not want the territory, England should be allowed to take it. "She would govern it decently, whether it paid expenses or no."



THE TURF.—The Doncaster week ended as it began, full of hope and spirit, and, indeed, seldom has the famous town seen a better or more enjoyable four days' racing. The Portland Plate on Thursday was a first-rate affair, and the victory of Mowerina (appropriately enough owned by the Duke of Portland) with 9 st. 5 lbs. (Archer up) was a grand performance, as was Mazurka's second, with 7 st. 12 lbs. Bruce took the Rous Plate like a race-horse, and is thoroughly established as first favourite for next year's Derby. Petronel, by winning the Cup on Friday, beating Tristan and two others, set the seal on his excellence as one of the best horses on the Turf. It was a grand week for the followers of Archer, who scored the Great Yorkshire Handicap, the St. Leger, the Portland Plate, and the Cup; and it was a satisfaction to see Sir John Astley and Sir G. Chetwynd prominent among winning owners. It is still a widely-discussed topic of Turf talk how Iroquois won the St. Leger, whether "easily" or "cleverly;" but, perhaps, the general opinion is that he had about 5 or 6 lbs. in hand of Geologist. If he starts for the Cesarewitch it will be very interesting to see whether he can give Mr. Gretton's colt the 12 lbs. he is called on to give. The Turf market, which makes Geologist first favourite at 10 to 1 and Iroquois (at the time of writing) second at 16 to 1, intimates the general opinion that he cannot. It is a matter for regret that Robert the Devil has been scratched for the Newmarket race, as his meeting the St. Leger winner would have given a great fillip to the contest. The Omnium (the French Cesarewitch) has been decided at Paris in favour of Count Lagrange's Innocent, an animal which has shown some fair form in this country.—F. Webb, the well-known jockey and trainer (that is to be), was married on Saturday last at Brixton to Miss R. Jefferson, a daughter of Mr. Jefferson, of the White Horse, Brixton Road, well known in racing circles. Many "knights of the pigskin" were present at the ceremony, and good wishes from all quarters attend the fresh start in life of the young couple.—There has been racing in all directions during the week, but not much interest has been felt in it, as is generally the case when a Newmarket week is about to follow.

CRICKET.—The match between A. Shaw's Australian Eleven against Eighteen of the Nottingham Castle Club (with Flowers and Morley) ended in a draw, the Eighteen wanting 29 runs to win, and having three wickets to fall. Immediately after the match the pavilion was crowded, and speeches made in reference to the departure of the Eleven, after which a drag and four greys conveyed them to the railway station through the streets, which were filled with an enthusiastic crowd. On Sunday the team sailed from Queenstown for New York. Shrewsbury, who is not in good health, purposes to join them in Australia.—A Twelve-a-side match of one innings has been played at Derby between the Gentlemen and Professionals of the county for the benefit of William Nix, an old retired county cricketer. The Professionals were beaten by 41 runs.—Eleven Gentlemen of the South found little difficulty in beating Twenty-two Young Players of Surrey at Godalming; but Surrey is doing well in making so many matches for young hands, and we venture to believe that not long hence the Home county will again take the high place it once held in the world of cricket.

AQUATICS.—It is a matter for regret that only one entry, viz., that of Boyd of Middlesborough, has been made for the New Championship Cup, presented by the proprietors of the *Sportsman*. Largan would have entered had he not known that he would only have Boyd, by whom he has been beaten twice, to row against, and that he could not have any hope of turning the tables. Largan, however, has issued a challenge to scull any man in England (bar Boyd) over the Thames Championship Course for 100*l.* a side.—From America comes the unpleasant news that on the arrival of the unlucky Cornell crew at New York they charged Shinkel, their captain, with having "sold" the race in which they were defeated at Vienna.

SWIMMING.—W. Beckwith challenges any man in the world for 100 yards and upwards, for from 200*l.* to 500*l.* a side. He has recently been elected Captain of the Professional Swimming Association, which is rapidly progressing in importance, and likely to be a useful institution.

BICYCLING.—The members of the Surrey Bicycle Club decided their annual fifty miles race at Surbiton on Saturday last, when J. F. Griffith beat the other competitors, C. D. Vesey coming in second. Griffith's time was 2 h. 55 min. 42 sec., and thus he did not beat the "best on record," which he probably would have done had there been less wind, and had the ground been in somewhat better condition.

HUNTING.—A pack of foxhounds (save the mark!) has been established, it is said, for hunting in Alexandra Park, and have already had a run with a turned down vixen. The "drag," however, is to be substituted for the real animal, and Cockney Nimrods will have the opportunity of airing their pinks and tops before going to business on hunting days.

RUNNING.—The West London Harriers held a meeting on Monday, 19th, for the purpose of presenting Mr. H. Lowe with a gold medal, in recognition of his feat of running from Southampton to London in thirteen hours, on Wednesday, September 7th. Mr. Lowe was unavoidably absent through indisposition, and it is to be feared he has run his last race. It may be remembered that Mr. Lowe on August 2nd (Tuesday), performed the down journey (73 miles) in fourteen hours, easily beating eighteen others, and winning a cup (21*l.*).



THE IRISH JURY LAWS.—The report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the operation of the Irish Jury Laws says that there is much cause of complaint of the misconduct of juries, though it is limited to certain parts of the country and to particular cases—land disputes, political or religious antagonism, and aggravated assaults. The strongest censure of the Judges has repeatedly been provoked by perverse acquittals or disagreements in face of the clearest evidence of guilt; whilst in other cases the prosecution has been compelled to accept a plea of guilty upon the understanding that no punishment would be inflicted. "It is, scarcely possible," say their lordships, "to conceive a more complete frustration of justice, or one more calculated to demoralise society." Among the suggestions they make for improving the system are the infusion of greater intelligence by drawing jurors from the more educated classes; the limitation of the prisoners' right of challenge to six in cases of felony, and its abolition in cases tried by special juries; the removal of cases from the local venue; the extension of the powers of magistrates, enabling them to deal summarily with certain specified offences, which they should not send for trial unless by special direction of the Public Prosecutor; and the appointment of additional stipendiaries to assist the unpaid magistracy.

Finally, they recommend the temporary suspension of trial by jury for particular offences, but add that it is only as a last resort, and in the face of a national emergency, that they could bring themselves to contemplate so serious an innovation, and that they shall rejoice if the course of events should relieve the Government from the necessity of having recourse to an expedient so repugnant to their own feelings, and involving so serious a departure from a system which, in ordinary circumstances, is the best protection of liberty."

A LEGAL ANOMALY.—The other day, at the Worship Street Police Court, a married woman was summoned for assaulting a man by throwing a pail of whitewash over him. The complainant's wife gave evidence in proof of the assault, but when the defendant's husband was tendered as a witness on her side, the magistrate (Mr. Bushby) said he was not at liberty to hear him: "The law does not allow a defendant to call her husband, or a husband his wife, though it allows the complaining party to do so—a very extraordinary piece of legislation." He added that in consequence of this disability he should look very narrowly at complainant's evidence, and finding it contradictory he dismissed the summons.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S SUMMONS against Mr. Newdegate for the crime of "maintenance" has been dismissed by Mr. Vaughan, who said that the statute was obsolete, that no improper maintenance had been proved, and that if the plaintiff had sustained damage he could bring a civil action in one of the higher Courts. Mr. Bradlaugh is a bold and persistent litigant, but he may perhaps learn in time that discretion is the better part of valour. The only possible result of such trivial and spiteful appeals to long-forgotten enactments will be to diminish the amount of public sympathy which he enjoys in regard to his claim to enter Parliament.

"GROSS AND FRAUDULENT EXAGGERATION" does not, in the opinion of the Recorder of London, constitute "false pretences," and therefore a jury at the Central Criminal Court have by his direction acquitted Mr. John Anderson Reist, who is stated to have obtained large sums of money from several confiding persons who were dazzled by his imposing and handsomely furnished offices at 34, Parliament Street, and by his fine promises of obtaining for them highly remunerative employment.

MR. LEDRU ROLLIN REYNOLDS, the promoter of the "Silver Valley Mining Company," having pleaded guilty to the misdemeanour counts of the indictment against him, the heavier charges were withdrawn by permission of the Recorder, who in sentencing him to two years' hard labour said that he should have dealt much more leniently with him but for certain letters which he had tried to send out of Newgate while awaiting his trial.

JUSTICE FOR THE POOR.—A poor man appeared at the Clerkenwell Police Court on Monday, with his face badly bruised, and complained that on Saturday night he had been grievously assaulted by the superintendent and night porter at the Vine Street casual ward, Holborn. Mr. Barstow, the magistrate, is reported to have refused to let him have a summons for the alleged assault until he could pay for it. The man's statement may, of course, turn out to be entirely untrue, but it seems to us that the charge ought to have been investigated.

A CURIOUS CUSTOMS PROSECUTION has just taken place at Liverpool, the defendant, who had formerly been in the Customs' service as a "glut," or extra officer, being charged with counterfeiting the Customs' mark. It was shown that he had gone on board a vessel in dock, and examined several packages of luggage, which he marked "Exd." The defence was that he was simply assisting a genuine Customs' officer with whom he was acquainted, but it was pointed out that it was a dangerous offence, calculated to facilitate not only smuggling but the passing of "infernal machines," and the mitigated penalty of 5*l.* was imposed, the extreme fine being 100*l.*

VICARIOUS IMPRISONMENT.—In July last two men were sentenced at the same police court to imprisonment, one for a month, and the other for double that period. It is now alleged that while waiting in the cells, before removal to the House of Correction, they agreed to answer to each other's names, so that the man who had received the heavier sentence should get off with the lighter in consideration of paying the other 10*l.*, which it appears he was able to do, having a large sum of money in his possession, which, by the way, is supposed to have been the proceeds of a burglary. The fellow who thus purchased a month's liberty has however been recognised and re-arrested, and both will have to answer a charge of "conspiracy to defeat justice."

THE SALVATION ARMY now figures very frequently at Police Courts in the character of complainants, and very few will dissent from the opinion expressed the other day by Mr. D'Eyncourt, that their processions are becoming a public nuisance. They do more harm than good, provoking mobs to attack them, and so far from advancing religious principles, cause people to act contrary to them.

A HYDE PARK MYSTERY.—The French gentleman who was found dead in Hyde Park on Thursday last week, is supposed to have belonged to a secret society, and to have been killed by some one specially deputed to punish him for breach of the rules. The revolver found upon him bears no name, brand, or proof-mark, and the handwriting of the letter received at the French Embassy is doubtful. At the adjourned inquest, on Tuesday, a verdict of "Suicide" was returned; but three of the jurymen protested against the finding.

#### SCIENTIFIC NOTES

ONE of the most interesting subjects brought before the late meeting of the British Association at York was comprised in a paper read by Dr. C. W. Siemens on the "Application of Electric Energy to Horticultural and Agricultural Purposes." In describing some of the results of experiments with the electric light, Dr. Siemens recorded that the effect of the light upon plant life seemed to be akin to the effect produced by solar variation. In the experiments described the electric light illuminated the plants during the whole night for several months, with the result that they were accelerated in their different stages of flower and fruit.

Dr. Siemens also gave the result of experiments in which the electric light was employed for various departments of farm labour, and foreshadowed the time when the transmission of electric energy would enable the farmer to thrash, plough, and reap by means of the new agent.

M. Raoul Pictet, whose name first became well-known in this country through his researches on the liquefaction of the so-called "permanent" gases, seems to have lately turned his attention to naval architecture. He is said to have discovered a new principle in the construction of ships, by which a very high speed can be attained, a speed in fact of thirty-seven miles an hour. The hull is of a particular shape, and the keel is so arranged that it will offer the least possible resistance to the water. As the ship increases its speed its prow will not bury itself in the water, but will tend to rise above it; that is to say it will float on it, rather than in it. This new system is about to be tested on the Lake of Geneva by means of a model steamer.

News comes to us from Providence, Rhode Island, of a novel kind of infernal machine called the "Rocket Torpedo." It consists of a float, eleven feet long, constructed of wood and iron, bearing a rocket three and a half feet long. At the head of the float is a charge of fifty pounds of dynamite, which is made to explode by percussion. It will travel at the enormous rate of 150 feet per second, in rough or smooth water, and gives out a dense mass of smoke, accompanied by a terrific roar.

(Continued on page 334)





1. Some of the Delegates.—2. The President.—3. A Clerical Orator.—4. A Delegate from America.  
NOTES AT THE IRISH NATIONAL CONVENTION



1. Statue of Frédéric Sauvage.—2. On the Sands.—3. Sports on the Liane: Aquatic Costumes.—4. Inauguration of the Statue: The Maire's Address.—5. In the Fish Market.—6. The Delegate of the Minister of Beaux Arts.—7. At the Theatre: *Le Malade Imaginaire*.

THE FRÉDÉRIC SAUVAGE FÊTES AT BOULOGNE





OSCAR GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY



PRINCESS SOPHIA VICTORIA OF BADEN

MARRIED AT CARLSRUHE SEPTEMBER 20, 1881



OSCAR II., KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY



SOPHIA, QUEEN OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY

THE ROYAL WEDDING AT CARLSRUHE





As if we were not over-supplied with novels of home manufacture, a shower of minor fiction has of late taken to pour upon us from America. Whether the importation of American weather may be anything to do with this importation of American romance may be doubted by sceptical minds; but it is certain that, on the whole, the weather is the less evil of the two. There has been, and is still, as all the English reading world knows, quite as much good fiction in American literature as a young and imitative nation could expect to reap from some two or three generations of authorship; but it must be owned that the extraordinary activity of her novel manufacture, and the general quality of the result, does not promise well for the future. It looks like literary degeneracy in this direction: and degeneracy before maturity is a formidably unhealthy sign. The principal interest—and it is an interest of real consequence—to be derived from the minor fiction of any time or nation is the light it throws upon the natural history of the society which it must needs more or less adequately represent, and upon the forms of thought and feeling to meet which it is written and from which it springs. Those who are curious about the social peculiarities of New York, for example, may unquestionably learn a great deal from "The Story of Helen Troy," by Mrs. Burton Harrison (1 vol.: Sampson, Low, and Co.). The authoress sets herself to describe typical people as she finds them, with some decided suggestions of personal portraiture, and with reasonable avoidance of the usual transcendental gush about gowns and other emotional mysteries on the one hand, and of echoes from the profundities of Mr. Henry James, jun., on the other. New York, as depicted by an authoress who accepts its life without complaint or satire, will be judged a city wherein believers in the "Book of Snobs" will not care to dwell. Purse-proud ostentation, and the vulgar delight in adventuresses who have the prestige of having been anyhow connected with foreign royalty, are described by Mrs. Harrison in the simplest manner, as if they were only natural and right in people of high position and refined taste everywhere. And everywhere, no doubt, they are to be found: but the failure of a novelist to be blind to them is something new, and hints at literary possibilities in unconsciously mean directions of which not even one of our own lady novelists has ever dreamed. An approach to the cause is suggested by "Patty's Perversities," the fourth volume in the list of Messrs. Osgood's anonymous "Round Robin Series" (Trübner and Co.). It is a mild New England Story, in the course of which, it need not, therefore, be said, the *dramatis personæ* consume a prodigious quantity of waffles, pies, and popcorn. But it is written with as full a good faith in the existing order of American things as "Helen Troy": and if, in prim and proper New England, girls in all ranks may, without offence and with perfect propriety, think and talk like maids of all work, run as wild as they like, and treat the fifth Commandment with licensed scorn, a good deal of more advanced and less cultured New York stands accounted for. If author or authoress Number Four has libelled New England girls, the latter have certainly a fair quarrel with the publisher of a series which—to judge from its advertisements—has been hailed by the American Press as representing the most gigantic part of the intellect of the city of Boston: and how gigantic that is, no inhabitant of Boston requires to be told. A flourish of trumpets bids us disbelieve in the capacities of the New England girl for anything better than devouring incredible quantities of popcorn. Another aspect of popular American fiction is represented by "Friends: a Duet," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, an authoress of some Transatlantic repute (1 vol.: Sampson Low and Co.). This is the story of a Platonic friendship, which, after the manner of Moore's poem about Cupid and the Sculptor, ended in the conventional way. Here we enter once more into the familiar region of metaphysical, psychological, hyperpoetical fiction which breaks from the trammels of society, though as light as New York's, and never thinks of popcorn. The American sentimental novel is, as a rule, as profound and as flabby as an oyster at the bottom of the sea. It is no paradox, but simple truth, to say that the distinguishing mark of American fiction, as compared with that of all countries save France, is want of humour. Humourists write in the newspapers, and, with one or two brilliant exceptions, leave fiction to the sentimental and the dull. It is not too bold to say that Thackeray could not have been possible in America up to the present day, while the possibility of an American Thackeray is bitterly hard to believe. If America cannot send us fiction of a higher average stamp than that which attaches to her daily increasing shower, we can only say that our own bad and silly work is so plentiful enough that we can do without hers, and that the names of Cooper, and Irving, and Holmes, and of the two Hawthornes will more than suffice to represent her to English readers for a long time to come.



**THE SEASON.**—The weather has become distinctly autumnal, yet we cannot regard it as unfavourable to agricultural interests. Threshings are proceeding briskly, and the weight and quality of wheat is often very good. Barley is a good bulk, sometimes eight quarters per acre, though the loss of colour is general, and 1881, after all promises, is not a "pale ale year." From Bedfordshire we hear that six weeks of harvest expenses have drained farmers' pockets, and that the reaping machine since the heavier August rains has been mostly discarded for hand labour. Very little corn has been carted in good condition. Threshings give very varied results, but the straw yield is larger than was looked for. As much as sixteen bushels per load of sheaves is not unfrequently being obtained. From Warwickshire we learn that very little corn now remains out in Western England, but that what is got in is very seldom fit for immediate threshing. A correspondent in the North of England takes a gloomy view. He tells us there has been no real heat north of the Humber since the end of July, and a long cold harvest must give a bad yield. The hops in Kent probably "make" from six to nine cwt., the favoured district being the "Bretagne Bretonnante" of our Home county—the land to the east of the Medway. The Weald and Sussex have about seven cwt. as an average. After much grumbling, the hop growers of Worcester and Hereford have still a remunerative crop. The weather suits the sportsman, while covers are strong and numerous, and there are already "big stories" afoot as to what has been done "over the stubbles" in Turnpshire or County Wessex.

**FISHING.**—A pike of 22 lbs., in splendid condition, was captured by a boy with a threepenny line in a pond near Oxford the other day. It is not always the dearest rods that land the biggest fish.—Lord Sidney Herbert, M.P., with the Duke of Edinburgh, had some fine salmon fishing in the North. The tale is told of one salmon which was almost more than a match for the two

of them. Lord Sidney Herbert finally landed the spoil of the stream, but the Duke got a rather awkward fall.

**THE DAIRY SHOW** at Islington produced a good exhibition of Jersey cattle, which, with the little calves, formed the leading attraction to the general visitor. American and Cheddar cheeses were a great show, and Stiltons were very good. Cheshire cheese was a very small class. There was a good show of butter.

**AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.**—At Tivey 296 cattle and horses were shown, and there also was a good exhibition of sheep, pigs, and butter. The Show was a decided improvement on last year.—At Burton a good and large Show attracted an important gathering, including the Earl of Bective and the Hon. W. Lowther. The Show was varied by the unusual incident of an arrest upon the ground for unlawful possession of two traps.—Penrith Show was well attended, but the exhibits were not very numerous. The agricultural horses were an especially good show, and as some of the most noted sheep-breeders of Cumberland were represented, the show of sheep was an important feature in the exhibition. There was hurdle-leaping, which seemed greatly to interest the visitors.

**THE HORSE.**—The national taste for the horse has its foundation in a period when our forefathers worshipped Odin and Thor. Hengist (the stallion) and Horsa (the mare) were the names of the first English settlers in Thanet, and our local names bear witness to what may almost be termed a *cult* of the horse. Horstead, Horsted, Hoorsham, Horsley, Horsebridge, Horsleydown, from one word, Hengesteodun, Hingeston, Hingston, and Hinxton, from another, all are fields, meadows, downs, or towns of the horse. From the form Hrosæ probably come the Christian names Rohese, Roise, and Rose, and the surnames Ross and Rose, also the place-names, Ross, Rosley, and Rossington.

**CATTLE.**—Foot-and-mouth disease has broken out in Holder ness, Hunsley, Beacon, and Bolton-by-Bowland. A Privy Council Order has declared these to be infected areas.

**SHEEP.**—Cumberland farmers have recently been selling sheep very profitably for exportation to Canada and Nova Scotia. The prize Shropshire at the recent Whitehaven Show has just left for the Dominion, together with several sheep from the best blood stocks of Lord Polwarth and Messrs. Clark, of Oldhamstocks Mains.—The recent Lothian ram sales were a good deal spoilt by the wet weather which locally prevailed. A drenched and shivering animal seldom recommends itself to the purchaser. Considering this great drawback, business and prices were really surprisingly good.

**HUGHENDEN MANOR** has found a tenant in Sir Samuel Wilson, whose term will end on December 25th, 1893, at which date Mr. Coningsby Disraeli will be of age. An eminent and wealthy Australian philanthropist, Sir Samuel will be welcome to one of the first of England's homes.

**CHEESE** is rising in price on the whole, though at Salisbury a slight decline was admitted. At Chippenham Mr. Hull of Christian Malford carried off the first prize for Wiltshire cheese. This veteran agriculturist has won this prize eleven times in succession. May he continue for many years yet to "show the way" to the farmers of Wilts!—At Dursley demand surpassed supply and a quick clearance was effected.—At Thornbury higher prices prevailed. Single Gloucesters make 56s. to 66s. per cwt. Cheddars from 62s. to 72s. per cwt. The American cheeses, for which 56s. to 64s. are asked, are rather dear at the price.

**LORD SANDON**, in a recent speech on agriculture, declares that "a good tone prevails about the agriculture of England, which is the first in the world. We all feel that the tenant farmer should have full and perfect security for unexhausted improvements."

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—A destructive farm fire has occurred at Roxton. Among other losses, the produce of ten acres of pease was completely destroyed.—On Monday, 26th, Mr. Buckmaster will give an agricultural lecture at Pangbourne. While manure forms one of the most serious charges of the farmer, the local authorities of Newcastle are sending the town's refuse out to sea, and sinking it there!—The Emperor of Germany has by Imperial decree awarded the Gold Medal of Merit for Agriculture to Mr. Lawes and Dr. Gilbert, in recognition of their services for the development of scientific and practical agriculture.—The rainfall of August in Berkshire was equal to 589 tons per acre.—The Duke of Northumberland's rent remissions this year amount to 15 per cent. over 181,616 acres, of an annual rental of 161,784*l*.

### KREUZNACH AND MÜNSTER-AM-STEIN

EVERYBODY has heard of Kreuznach, famous for its salt-works and for its waters, which attract several thousand visitors yearly from Russia, France, and England. The peculiar virtue of the spring, which was discovered fifty years ago, is like that of Naheim, chiefly exhibited in glandular swellings, tumours, and similar complaints; but unfortunately such complaints are common, and accordingly, to use the words of a local guide, Kreuznach is now "one of the most celebrated and frequented places on the Continent."

In point of position it does not merit the praise lavished upon it by the handbooks. The town, which stands on a slight elevation, is more remarkable for the narrowness of its streets than for their picturesque quality, and if there be some charm in the bridge with the quaint houses built upon it, the river that flows beneath is as sluggish and sleepy as the place itself must be when its brief season of summer prosperity ends with the month of September.

The old town receives comparatively few visitors; the greater number of hotels and villas cluster in the new district of Bad Kreuznach; and around and upon the island which, on account of its spring, forms the centre of fashionable life. There is the Kurhaus, with its reading-rooms, billiard-room, and dining-hall—a spacious building, with an elevated terrace facing the pavilion, where a band of forty musicians—said to be one of the best in Germany—plays three or four times daily, a privilege for which a rather heavy tax is levied.

The gardens, the music, and, last but not least, the visitors, are the three features of the place. The park, which owes everything to art, is covered with lofty and thickly-planted avenues of trees which, if a little too gloomy for English taste, do at least answer the purpose of effectually banishing the sun. Avenues are no doubt often beautiful objects; always they might be made so by the art of the landscape gardener, but the avenues common throughout Germany become wearisome from their regularity and monotony; the eye longs for a break somewhere, and seeks for it in vain, the limbs weary while plodding mechanically between two interminable lines of trees that stand, as it were, to guard your route with the martinet-like rigidity of sentinels. Kreuznach's avenues are on a miniature scale, and to them these remarks scarcely apply; but even at Kreuznach the German passion for formality—so painfully evident in the colossal and artfully-constructed norgays which every native of the Fatherland regards as things of beauty—is exhibited at every turn.

And now how shall we describe bath-life at Kreuznach? People, be it remembered, come to the place with one fixed purpose, and when that purpose is accomplished they leave. At Bath and Buxton, Cheltenham and Tunbridge Wells are to be found a far larger number of fashionable loungers than of patients, but no one, we suppose, stays at this German Spa for mere amusement. Not that Kreuznach is without its amusements: a theatre is open during the season, and there are balls in the Kurhaus, where concerts are also given. The tourist will probably see all that

he cares to see of the place in a couple of days, but the spring holds its patients captive for five or six weeks. Two modes of life are open to the visitor. He can, of course, stay at an hotel, paying the heavy prices of a watering-place, in which the proprietor must win all his gains in a few months, or he can take furnished rooms in one of the many large houses or private hotels which receive several families under the same roof. The rooms are generally large and lofty, and have covered balconies, in which, sheltered from the heat, you may take the air and enjoy the intellectual privilege of watching your neighbours. The price asked for apartments is not exorbitant—but living is expensive, meals being charged at a certain sum per portion, four portions sufficing generally for six persons. You are at liberty to take your food at a restaurant, should you prefer doing so, but this is no saving of expense. At 6.30 or 7 A.M., according to the season, the band plays a somewhat solemn tune, which is an announcement that the serious work of the day has begun. Already under the dense shadow of the trees may be seen scores of invalids who, after filling their tumblers at the Elisabeth Quelle, are walking and sipping, sipping and walking, in obedience to the laws of the faculty. This famous spring, by the way, is only used internally; the water that supplies the baths comes from another source. Every lodging-house and hotel has its baths and Bad-Meister, and two or three hours after breakfast the summer population is supposed to be under water.

At the Bath, as our well-known watering-place was called in the last century, the waters formed a centre of fashionable life, and there any morning, in the days of Pope and Beau Nash, you might

Behold the fair sex  
All wading with gentlemen up to their necks.

At Kreuznach, on the contrary, the baths are taken as people nowadays take warm baths in England; and after an immersion, dependent for its duration on the advice of the physician, the patient is sent to bed for an hour. This process over, he is free until the afternoon, when once more, cup in hand, he takes his slow constitutional walk under the trees to the sound of music.

Just beyond the Elisabeth Quelle the range of porphyry hills commences, the valley becomes narrower, the hills loftier, the river more lively, and at Münster-am-Stein, three miles from Kreuznach, the scenery is charming. Here the hills, covered with verdure, rise precipitously from the Nahe, whose peaceful waters under a summer sun have a tranquil beauty that would have charmed Izaak Walton. Every one who goes to Münster will visit the once famous Castle of Ebernburg, where Franz von Sickingen, "the last of the knights-errant," defied the power of the Emperor, and protected Melancthon, Bucer, and Ulrich von Hutten. "To what base uses we may return"—the stronghold that once guarded the great Reformers, and was thought capable of bidding defiance even to the armies of the Empire, is now used as a tavern.

Other and more delightful expeditions may be recommended to the pedestrian. Cross the river in a ferry, and ascend the noble precipice of red porphyry, on the extreme pinnacle of which stand the remains of the Castle of Rheingrafenstein, or climb the still loftier peak, called the Gans, or, better still, having chosen a fine day and some dear companion—a book, if you crave for solitude, or a friend who knows how to enjoy such beauty without talking about it—mount to the summit of the Rothenfels and linger there long enough to drink in the beauty which comes close to your feet, and is also visible in the far distance. Nature, be it remembered, resents any attempts to inspect her charms in hot haste. She demands leisure from her children, and if they give leisure, she returns in tenfold measure peace and joy. Münster-am-Stein, which is rapidly growing in size and fame, promises to be a dangerous rival of Kreuznach. The medicinal effects of the waters are the same, the situation is far more beautiful, and those who love Nature better than noise will find ample compensations at Münster for the greater variety of amusements Kreuznach is supposed to furnish.

J. DENNIS

### THE COUNTRY BANKER: OLD STYLE

"THE old order changeth, yielding place to new" is an aphorism which is especially true of country banking. The old style of country banker is fast dying out; a slow, silent, and sure revolution is taking place in this branch of business, which threatens to carry all before it, and to sweep the old-fashioned country banker from off the face of the earth.

A country banker of the old school was made, not born; he was the natural product of the circumstances and the condition of society and business in which he lived. Of banking, either as a science or a business, he was utterly ignorant until he became a banker *malgré lui*, and even then he most likely at first gave the subject but little attention, regarding it as quite a subordinate department of the other occupations in which he was engaged. The old country banker was generally a trader on a tolerably large scale; sometimes his attention was confined to one particular article of merchandise, or more frequently he was ready to deal in anything which came to hand, and out of which he could make a fair profit. As a trader he was known to be a man of considerable means and of undoubted integrity, and as his customers, in the intervals of their purchases, very often had an accumulation of money for which they had no immediate use—money must have been plentiful in those days—they were glad to leave it in the hands of some responsible person until it was wanted, rather than carry it to some distant town for deposit in a bank. Then, as most of their transactions were done through the local merchant, and he was a man they could trust, it was very natural for them to hand over their spare cash to him, and he could pay himself when they bought in their stock; the merchant used the money in his business, found the possession of additional available capital a great advantage, and encouraged the depositing of money with him, until by degrees he became the acknowledged receptacle for the surplus cash in the neighbourhood. Thus encouraged, the merchant undertook the regular business of a banker, and issued his own notes—selling his promissory notes, in fact, as he sold any other commodity.

All this happened a long while ago, and of course before the passing of the Bank Act of 1844, which prevented the issue of notes by newly-established banks, and limited the amount of those already in circulation; but the private country banker of to-day has been brought up amid the traditions of such transactions, and the knowledge has its full effect upon his character.

The country banker is not a demonstrative man; he has most likely strong convictions, and equally strong prejudices, on most subjects, but he will not readily disclose his convictions, however little he may be able to hide his prejudices, unless the occasion for doing so be opportune. Cautious and self-absorbed, he will hear a great deal and say very little, and will on no account disclose, either by word, look, or gesture, any special and personal information he may have. Partly because of the wealth which he has accumulated, and some of which, as his neighbours well know, he has invested in broad acres, and partly because of the high consideration in which his character is justly held, he takes a foremost position in all the concerns of the little community wherein he dwells, is generally placed on the Commission of the Peace, and often attains to the High Shrievalty of his county. Although his attention is greatly absorbed in his own business, he devotes much time and thought to municipal and parochial affairs, and his political principles, which he holds tenaciously, are tinged with local considerations, and have most likely received their colour in the first instance from local or personal influences. At the outset of his career he had only one object in view—*himself*—and through life he adheres to his early creed; for even if in politics he be a Radical



of the deepest red, in his own affairs he is the bluest of Conservatives. He regards alterations and reforms in the manner of doing his business as the sure precursor of ruin; in banking matters he thinks not only that the old paths are the best, but that all others are irretrievably bad; new systems of book-keeping or calculating interest, new methods of clearing cheques necessitated by enlarged business and suggested by long experience, he utterly abhors, and will have none of them, and all arguments in favour of them carry neither weight nor conviction to him; as his father did so will he do,—they two are wiser than whole generations of other men.

His one especial hatred is joint-stock banking, which, although obliged to acknowledge, he regards as one of the greatest abominations of modern times, and all persons connected with joint-stock banks, from the managing director down to the meanest clerk, come in for a share of his anathemas when he is in the mood. Joint-stock enterprise may be all very well for shipping, or mining, or mercantile adventures, and he himself may be the chairman of and may actively promote such companies; but, in his view, the principle is utterly unadapted to banking operations, and the continued extension of joint-stock banks, and their gradual absorption of the private ones, only intensifies his belief in the Carlylean dictum as to the universality of folly among his countrymen.

The old country banker was often a Quaker; the quiet manners, steady perseverance, and unostentatious habits of the "Friends" being especially suitable for such a business as banking of the country sort; while their dry humour and ready resource were often highly advantageous in such a calling. It is told of a former Duke of Cleveland, before he attained that title, but while possessed of that most enviable of country palaces, Raby Castle, in the county of Durham, that he conceived the idea of hoarding and buying up a large quantity of the notes of a neighbouring Quaker banker. Whether this was done to "spite" the banker, or to test his solvency, or merely from sheer "cussedness" does not appear; but one day his lordship went to the bank, presenting a parcel of notes amounting to several thousands of pounds, and asked to have gold for them. The unusual character of the request, and the rank of the person making it, induced the cashier to go and tell the partners of the occurrence before doing anything in the matter; he was told to get the needful quantity of gold, and to bring it to the senior partner of the firm, who took it to Lord Darlington, and when the latter had himself satisfied that the amount was correct, the banker said in a very quiet manner, "Friend, dost thou want to sell Raby? Because if thou dost we will buy it of thee." The result was that the gold was never taken from the counter; the banker and the peer became good friends,—the former gaining a desirable account, and the latter having no cause to regret the interview.

It was not always, however, that the country banker was prepared to meet sudden demands for large amounts of coin; occasionally he had heavy calls which were difficult to meet, especially before the days of telegraphs and railroads, and often it needed no small tact on the part of even a perfectly solvent banker to stave off such demands until his coffers should be replenished. A sudden run upon his bank one day had weakened the resources of a country banker to an alarming extent: prompt in an emergency, he bethought himself of the deeds of his wife's property, which, by the terms of their marriage settlement, were in the hands of the family lawyer. Said lawyer was asthmatic, never very wide awake, and after dinner was especially drowsy, good-tempered, and inert. The banker seized his opportunity, called on the lawyer in the afternoon before the old port had exhausted its effects, and while the remnants of it were still upon the table; they hob-nobbed for a short time, and then the banker asked to be allowed to look at his wife's deeds just to satisfy himself with regard to some matter of detail; good humouredly enough the deeds were at once produced, the banker looked at them for a few minutes, and having wrapped them up as they were before, said, "With your permission I will just take them home and examine them more at leisure, and return them to you; good day, Mr. Parchment;" and, putting the parcel under his arm, he walked briskly out of the house and down the street. Mr. Parchment made some ejaculation to stop him, and then rushed to the door, but the sudden movement and the excitement brought on a fit of his complaint, and after trying to shout after his friend, he was obliged to rush back into his room in an exhausted condition, from which he was some time in recovering. Meanwhile the banker, his carriage being in readiness, posted off to the nearest mailcoach station, caught the "Flying Mail," reached London next morning, got an additional credit from his London agent on deposit of the deeds, and with an ample supply of cash returned with all haste to his home, satisfied his clamorous customers, and tidied over his difficulty. He soothed the angry feelings of Mr. Parchment over sundry bottles of port, of which the lawyer took the greater share; and, having been befooled, the man of law thought it the best policy to keep silence, so, after a short interval, the deeds were released, and returned to the custody—more or less safe—of the holder in trust.

Year by year the number of these old worthies is diminishing; the private country bank still exists, but it is in the hands of younger men, and the influence of the old partner is lost in that of his juniors. Yet while private banks are becoming fewer and fewer in the country, they are yearly on the increase in London, and this is owing in some sort to similar exigencies and developments of trade which produced the country type years ago.

#### FROM BOMBAY TO CAWNPORE BY TROOP TRAIN

FOR the last few days on board an Indian troopship before arriving at Bombay, one of the greatest topics of conversation amongst the passengers is "Deolali." The word is in every one's mouth, and any person not versed in troopship talk might wonder very much what it means, and where it is.

Deolali is a large rest-camp on elevated ground, situated on the interior side of the Western Ghats, and it is the place where all the troops bound for India have to assemble, and where their military business is transacted before proceeding to the various stations to which they have been ordered. All the out-going troops also collect here; therefore, during what is called the "trooping season," Deolali is a very crowded and a very busy place.

At four o'clock on a March morning the troops disembarked from H.M. Indian troopship *Allegathium*, a tug-steamer and three large lighters conveyed us—troops and all—from the ship to the Carnac Bunder, which is one of the landing-places in Bombay Harbour; the air on our first starting felt chilly and keen, but the sun quickly rose, and with it came the heat. The effect produced by the rising of the sun was perfectly lovely—as we neared the shore, the cold grey of sea and sky melted into a rosy and golden glow, the ripples glanced and shimmered, and the eastern horizon became a lake of silver which was transmuted into gold as the sun burst forth in glory; the shipping in the Bay, the green, palm-fringed islands, and the white buildings along the shore of the mainland all stood out clearly in the bright air. Having landed, a short walk took us through cargoes of huge packing-cases and bales of cotton to the railway station, where we remained for a long time in a bare and bleak waiting-room. About eight o'clock breakfast was ready, and an hour afterwards, with an immense amount of bustling and crowding, shouting and chattering of native officials and others, consequent on the embarkation of troops, we slowly steamed out of Bombay and through its suburbs. The peculiar-looking houses, the gardens filled with plantains and other large-leaved vegetation and flowering trees, the many palms growing luxuriantly—the

picturesque brown natives—all seemed unreal and like a dream, after a month's sea-voyage. On getting out further into the country the scenery became very pretty and thoroughly "Indian," more particularly in one part, where an arm of the sea ran inland like a lagoon, bordered with palms and tree-ferns, and backed by dim, haze-veiled mountains. As we approached the Ghauts the ground became broken up, and swelled into hills of remarkably peculiar conformation—some rising straight from the plain like gigantic cones, some nearly round, and others engrafted, or splintered up into sharp points which were defined fantastically against the deep blue sky. We passed many water-courses, or "nullahs," as they are called in India the water, however, was dried up, and nothing was to be seen but black mud, out of which peeped at varied intervals the heads and the humps of wallowing buffaloes as they reposed at ease in the cool slush; a pleasing contrast to this was the vivid green of the trees, as their leaves rustled to and fro in the hot breeze. As the day grew the heat became intolerable, and a strong burning wind was blowing, which necessitated the closing of the *jhimtis* to keep out the glare; we thus lost much beautiful and interesting scenery.

Before very long the ascent of the Ghauts had begun and the train climbed higher and higher in its zig-zag course up the steep sides of the mountains. Most thankful were we all when we found ourselves at Egutpoora, a small railway station near the summit of the Ghauts, and of a somewhat cooler temperature than that which we had already passed through. Here we found a good "tiffin" and comfortable lavatories, both of which were most acceptable and refreshing after the fatigue, dust, and heat we had endured. After spending our allotted time here we were all hurried into the train, and away we jolted and rumbled at a slow and careful pace down the other side of the mountain range to Deolali, which we reached at about five o'clock. Immediately on arrival the troops were marched off to their quarters, and the officers' wives and families were escorted to the "Abyssinian Huts," where rooms were awaiting them; all our light baggage had been seized by lithe, long-limbed coolies, who, with portmanteaus and tin boxes poised on their heads, preceded us to our temporary abodes. Scarcely had we begun to look around us when a levée of native servants appeared on the scene, each and all anxious to be engaged. We agreed to take (*pro tem.*) a bearer only, having been previously advised to engage no servant but a bearer, until our arrival at Cawnpore; this man began at once to prove his usefulness by making the beds, and arranging our goods and chattels into a little order, from a native's point of view.

The "Abyssinian Huts" (the officers' quarters) are raised from the ground and built in detached rows on a sandy plain, on which a scanty crop of coarse grass was growing amidst pieces of spar and crystal, and other pretty and bright specimens of geology, with here and there a dusty cactus hedge, or a clump of aloes.

Each officer is entitled to two rooms, which are furnished with a couple of small bedsteads, a rough table, and two cane-seated arm-chairs; verandahs run on both sides of the huts, so there is plenty of light and air; the married officers' mess, whither we went to take our meals, is close by, and the numbers of people we there encountered made it very sociable and amusing.

Life is certainly monotonous at Deolali. It is occasionally varied, however, by conjurors who astonish new-comers with the mango-tree and the basket tricks, both of which are very cleverly managed. Snake-charmers also haunt the place, with their cobras and their quaint buzzing music that the snakes love. From sheer lack of something to do during a ten days' sojourn here, one spends a good many rupees amongst these nomads. There are but few places to select as an object for a walk. The principal one is the Parsee's shop—or the "Pharisee's shop" as Mrs. "Thomas Atkins" calls it—where all things are to be bought, from imitation jewellery and quilted counterpanes down to haberdashery and Cockle's Pills. The other object is the little white fire-temple which stands on the summit of a steep hill, and from which can be obtained a very good view of the camp and the surrounding country.

Looking down, one can see the tents mapped out in snowy streets, and the Noah's Ark-like huts—all standing on a large plateau dotted here and there with tops of dark-green trees and a few native houses. It is bordered in the distance by strangely-shaped hills—the Ghauts in fact—some conical, others long and flat-topped, and breaking out at intervals into a weird horn-shaped peak, or a humpy excrescence.

Within a short railway journey from Deolali, are the Caves of Nassik, on the Godāveri, which are well worth a visit, but the heat of the weather was far too great to enjoy any excursion, and, as we had plenty of travelling before us, we determined to take full advantage of our rest at the camp.

At last marching orders came, and at five o'clock on a burning afternoon we left Deolali; there was the usual scene of bustle and confusion at the little siding where our train was waiting, but order was evolved out of chaos, military discipline came forth triumphant, and directly after the last officer entered the train we set off on our rumbling career.

As the sun declined, the air gradually cooled, and during the night it became quite chilly; we made ourselves fairly comfortable by arranging our bedding and wadded quilts (or *rasais*) along the broad cushioned seats of the carriage, and we slept very well throughout the night, notwithstanding the jolting of the train.

We reached Khandwa early next morning, and were speedily introduced to our quarters in barracks, where we quietly spent the hot hours of the day.

Towards evening we found ourselves again *en route*, and proceeded through the darkness to a camp called Sohāgpore. Here were neither huts nor barracks—only tents—each containing its regulation furniture. The day was intensely hot, and the sun's rays burned through the canvas in an almost unbearable manner; our principal amusements were watching the thermometer and killing flies and mosquitoes. Our meals were taken in a rough wooden barn, which was beautified by a purple-flowered creeper that almost covered it. The dinner was really excellent, and the cooking was all that could be desired, in fact, the *chef* prides himself on his achievements, and the Sohāgpore Mess has made itself a name. The wording of the *menu* was too quaint to be overlooked, as far as memory can be taxed it was as follows:—

SOUPS.  
Turtel of Ship's Head II  
Vermicelli.  
FISH.  
Pomflets!!!  
ENTREES.  
Duck Stew.  
Cutlets of Mutton.  
ROSTERS.  
Roast Beef. Boil Mutton. Caper Sauce.  
Potatoes!!! French Bean!!!  
CURRIES.  
Curried Mutton. Curried Chicken.  
Rozel Tart! Gooseberry Tart!!!  
Custard!!!

(N.B. The notes of admiration are all a part of the *menu*). Shortly after dinner we re-embarked in our train, and sped on to our next halt, Jubbulpore. This is, indeed, a very pretty station. As we drove in a "tikka gari" from the railway to the hotel, the picturesque bungalows, the gardens, and the shady trees all looked most inviting in the bright, early morning sunshine; we passed several equestrians and groups of ayahs and children, and ladies walking or driving—all taking advantage of the outer air before shutting themselves up for the day.

We had a comfortable time at Kellner's Hotel, and found the spacious rooms, the punkahs, and the civilised furniture perfect luxuries after our former experiences both by sea and land.

At last the hour for departure drew near, and again we started on our night journey. Next morning found us under canvas at Allahabad. The Rest-Camp was situated on a sandy plain, and beneath the pleasant shade of mango-trees in full and fragrant blossom; our tent was cosy enough, but we suffered terribly from the heat, which was worse than ever, and watched with grim interest the upward progress of our thermometer.

In the afternoon a sudden darkness came on, a purple and orange band of clouds rose on the horizon till it veiled the sky, a fierce hurricane roared and screeched around us, and we found ourselves experiencing our first Indian dust-storm. We had only just time to fly into the tent and shut up all the openings, when it burst on us in all its fury, our tent was nearly blown to pieces, the atmosphere was thick and stifling with sand and grit, and we were enveloped in black darkness for fully half-an-hour. After this, a tremendous thunder storm rent the sky, which was speedily followed by streams of rain, and a heavy shower of hailstones as large as good-sized marbles.

When the storm had ceased the air felt perfectly delicious—cool, refreshing, and perfumed with the shattered mango flowers from the trees; sleep that night was an enjoyment, especially as the rain had drowned off a great many mosquitoes. At an early hour on the following morning we left Allahabad for Cawnpore, which we reached at about two o'clock in the afternoon—very glad that our wanderings were over for a while, and thankful to have the prospect of living once more in a settled home. E. D. C.

A COLLECTION OF CATS for the benefit of the British Museum is being made in Assam, the *Calcutta Englishman* tells us. The Chief Commissioner of Assam has been asked to assist the search for rare and missing specimens of the feline race.

A HIGHLY SENSATIONAL EPISODE will be introduced in a forthcoming grand fairy piece at a Paris theatre. During one of the scenes lions will be seen walking at liberty across the stage—fortunately behind an iron grating so ingeniously arranged as to be almost invisible.

ART IN NEW YORK does not appear to be very warmly supported. The Metropolitan Museum of Art is even obliged to appeal for money to preserve its valuable paintings, as at present many pictures need repairing from damage and exposure incurred in their transit, and the trustees are out of funds. Plenty of people visit the Museum, but the receipts are not sufficient to maintain the Institution in proper condition.

A SERIOUS FIRE KINDLED BY ELECTRICITY recently occurred at some Transatlantic mills, where india-rubber garments are made. The simple act of lifting a piece of india-rubber cloth from a pile of similar pieces developed so much electricity that a spark was observed to escape. This spark came in contact with the naphtha cement fastening the seams of the waterproof coats—or with the gases arising from the cement—and the whole room was instantly set in a blaze.

THE AMERICANS, we are told, claim fifteen "great" inventions. Here they are:—1. The cotton gin. 2. The planing machine. 3. The grass mower and reaper. 4. The rotary printing press. 5. Navigation by steam. 6. The hot air engine. 7. The sewing machine. 8. The india-rubber industry. 9. The machine manufacture of horse shoes. 10. The sand blast for carving. 11. The gauge lathe. 12. The grain elevator. 13. Artificial ice-making on a large scale. 14. The electric magnet and its practical application. 15. The telephone.

A FLOATING NEWSPAPER OFFICE has been organised by an energetic Transatlantic journal, eager to obtain the very latest intelligence. The office is fitted up on a barge, which constantly travels up and down the Mississippi from Memphis to New Orleans, stopping at all points of interest to gather information respecting the country along the river and some distance inland. There are business and editorial offices, composing and printing rooms, sleeping apartments, dining-room, and kitchen, and even stables for the horses used in making land trips to and fro.

THE ANNUAL REPORT of Gray's Yard Ragged Church and Schools has just been published, and shows that 206 meetings have been held during the year, attended by 19,827 persons, making an aggregate of 217,926 since November, 1870. During the past winter, 2,787 persons received free breakfasts, and although owing to repairs and alterations considerable sums of money have been spent, the Committee commence the year with a balance of 175*l.* in hand. Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, G. Hanbury, Esq., 1, Portman Square, W.

PRIESTLY OPPOSITION TO PROGRESS has hitherto been one of the greatest obstacles to the advance of civilisation in the East, but it would seem, in Japan at least, as if the shrewd Buddhist priests were beginning to recognise the value of modern discoveries. Thus, according to the *Japan Weekly Mail*, the priests of certain provinces—which until now have been the stronghold of fanatical Buddhism, jealously guarded from foreign eyes—are anxious to introduce railways to their shrines, thinking thereby to attract a greater number of devotees. Moreover, the priests of the great Monto shrines at Kioto even intend to visit every house in the neighbourhood to sell shares in the new railway company.

#### COURTSHIP

It chanced, they say, upon a day,

A furlong from the town,

That she was strolling up the way

As he was strolling down—

She humming low, as might be so,

A ditty sweet and small;

He whistling loud a tune, you know,

That had no tune at all.

It happened so—precisely so—

As all their friends and neighbours know.

As I and you perhaps might do,

They gazed upon the ground;

But when they'd gone a yard or two

Of course they both looked round.

They both were pained, they both explained

What caused their eyes to roam;

And nothing after that remained

But he should see her home.

It happened so—precisely so—

As all their friends and neighbours know.

Next day to that 'twas common chat,

Admitting no debate,

A bonnet close beside a hat

Was sitting on a gate.

A month, not more, had hustled o'er,

When, braving nod and smile,

One blushing soul came through the door

Where two went up the aisle.

It happened so—precisely so—

As all their friends and neighbours know.

FREDERICK LANGBRIDGE



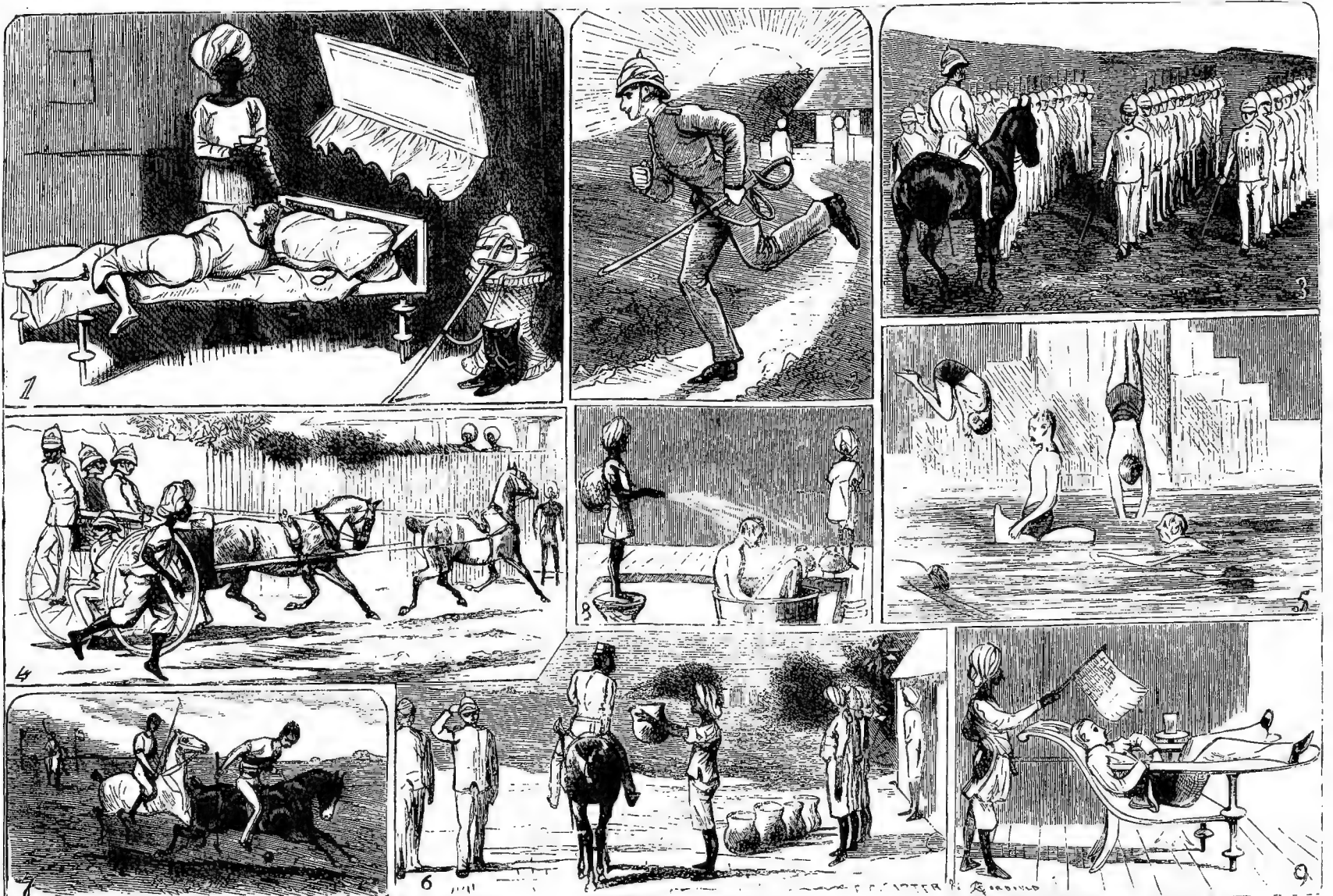


FREDERICK WILLIAM LOUIS, GRAND DUKE OF BADEN

LOUISE MARIE ELIZABETH, GRAND DUCHESS OF BADEN

MARRIED SEPTEMBER 20, 1856

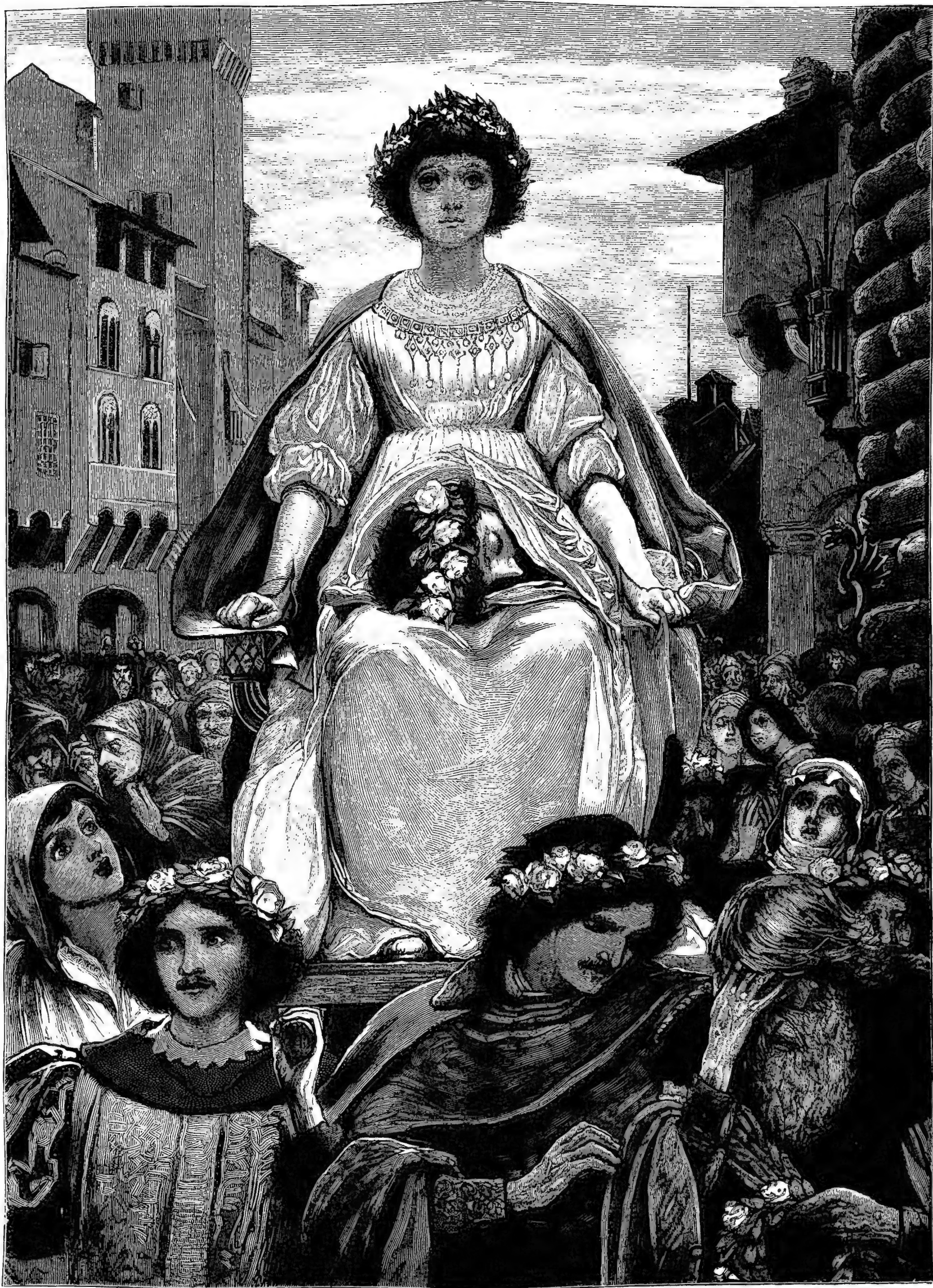
THE ROYAL WEDDING AT CARLSRUHE



1. "Four o'clock, Sahib: You're Tea is Ready."—2. The Results of Five Minutes' Extra Snooze.—3. Morning Parade.—4. Morning Duty Over: Off to the Swimming-Bath in a Tumtum.—5. The Swimming Bath.—6. Inspection of Cooking Pots.—7. A Game at Polo.—8. A Shower-Bath Before Dinner.—9. The After-Dinner Cigar.

INDIA—MILITARY LIFE IN THE PLAINS DURING THE HOT SEASON





"BUONDELMONTI'S BRIDE"

FROM THE PICTURE BY H. M. PAGET, EXHIBITED IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY



## INDUSTRIAL IRELAND

SIR CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY, writing lately to Canon Doyle, says that now at last the Irish have a fair chance of winning back their inheritance. "They will be shamed for ever," he adds, "if they don't succeed. And, if I was a Bishop, I'd tell them this in my Pastoral; were I a priest, I'd tell it from the altar; and, if I could do nothing else, I'd beat a drum along the public road, rousing all men to the needful effort"—he means, to that stern industry, that self-restraint, that temperance, that making the most of opportunities, which is one of the chief elements of success, and with which somehow, hitherto the world has refused to credit Irishmen as a race. Wonderfully good advice. How one prays that it may be acted on. It's all very well to talk of the worthy man mastering his circumstances. One in a hundred thousand does; but not the great mass of men, worthy or unworthy. Hitherto the Irish peasant, as a rule, has had circumstances crushing against him: now they are in his power, as far as the collective wisdom of the Legislature has been able to shape them. A fair field, and certainly no disfavour.

But law can't change soil and climate; and Ireland is not, from end to end, the very fertile country, kept half-tilled through the idleness of its inhabitants, which many English people still believe it to be. Solinus, or whoever else set the fashion of over-praising its fertility, has a deal to answer for; such over-praise brought invasion in the old days, and has for generations brought unmerited abuse and the cuckoo-cry of idleness on a most hard-working population. Some Irish land is very rich—the Golden Valley; the greater part of Meath (*Míthe*, "the middle kingdom" of the Pentarchy); patches even of that Clare in which Cromwell declared he could not find a tree to hang a man on, or water in which to drown him. But, besides the bogs (unredeemable except by a united effort) and the barren coasts (such as those in Galway, of which Mr. Tuke speaks), there are whole districts, like that stony wilderness the Barony of Burren, on which the cottier can't possibly live even as an unembarrassed owner unless he supplements his little farm with some outside work. Hitherto he has usually gone over to England to do the harvesting, of which seemingly there will be less and less every year. Failing this, why should not he take to frieze making? The more widely frieze and frieze-tweed are known, the greater will be the demand for fabrics in every way so excellent. And any one who should set up in a barren part of the land a frieze-mill in which the small holders could get partial work, would be effectually helping those whom no Land Bill, however generously framed, can charm into prosperity. "The magic of property," the happy sense of fixity, will do a great deal. I know, in Donegal, mountain sides which far less security than the Land Bill gives has converted into good paying farms; but how if the property is a mass of rock, in the crevices of which "idle" Pat tries to grow a few cabbages? Such a man wants work in a mill. He is too poor to make homespun (which, by the way, is still made here and there in the North-west); but wages-work would keep him where he is, a useful man if we would only make him such—nay, a necessary man in the coming struggles in which England's position will depend, to some extent at least, on her recruiting power. We have the Duke of Wellington's testimony that it was the Roman Catholic Irish who won the Peninsular War. German or Italian legions, such as we were forced to enrol for the Crimea, are poor substitutes for men like the old Connaught Rangers. There is no fear of the peasant becoming a "mill-hand," as useless in the field as one who has been all his life at cotton in Blackburn, or at shoddy in Dewsbury. Small mills (for which there is everywhere abundant water-power), working say half-time, would no more hinder his physical development than mine-work prevents the West Cornish crofters from tilling their patches of oats and potatoes.

Plenty of people are talking about Irish industries; something more than talk is needed. The Marquis of Waterford has given 100*l.*, and Lord Portarlington has promised 50*l.*—earnest, doubtless, of what they will do if the work goes on. Everybody must help; Irish ladies must do for frieze and poplin what Lady Bective is doing for English woollen. And, happily, the industry is there; it has not now got to be created, only to be judiciously fostered. Wonderful to say, it has survived the monstrous legislation with which successive English Parliaments, at the bidding of Wiltshire clothiers, crushed it down; it has stood against laws as foolish as that which ordered the dead to be buried in flannel. Frieze is still to be had, from the thick rough stuff to which the name is popularly limited, to fabrics undistinguishable from the best tweeds. At Lucan you can get it, at Navan, at Limerick, in Meath, in West Donegal (where the noble founder of Goodwood Hotel set a pattern to landlords by encouraging the local manufacture). You can get it retail from the enterprising landlord of the Kenmare Hotel. But we want much more frieze, and we want it everywhere retail, so that *paterfamilias* may buy it without the intervention of the middleman. That's the plan on which several Welsh firms have based a roaring trade. They send out their illustrated circulars, their sets of samples, their royal diplomas, to parsonage and orphanage and wherever cheapness is likely to be an object. Their stuffs are neatly finished, and suited to the English market; of the quality and wear of some of them the less that is said the better. Surely the Irish frieze-makers can combine finish and neatness and novelty with that admirable purity of material which has hitherto kept them from any attempt to mix cotton or shoddy with their wares. Let every frieze-mill set up its retail department, and then we in England shall not have to go for our frieze to the London Jews, into whose hands the trade has been thrown by that absence of ready money and need of rushing at the first offer (not to speak of lack of business habits) which have so often crippled Irish industries. All that is wanting is hopefulness, adaptability, and readiness to seize opportunities. Surely this grand hope about the land is the greatest of all opportunities, for it must give an impulse to the collective energy of the nation. Yes, there is one want. If frieze and Kerry flannel are to compete with Devonshire and other serges, really good dye-works will be wanted. A navy-blue sheep has not yet been evolved, nor are black ones common enough for undyed black frieze to be made in any quantity, and it is not every one who wants the light brown which in many places is the only colour in which the frieze is made. The supply must accommodate itself in the demand.

It has done so in the case of poplin. "Black silk poplin" met a want, and has become deservedly popular. And poplin is not so national an industry as the immemorial frieze. It only came in with the Edict of Nantes refugees, whom the excellence of Irish wool led to mix it with their silk. I wish there was a good history of the poplin trade. The sketch that appeared in *Belgravia* some five years ago talks of "even the Cinderella of the British family," poor Ireland, "being allowed to throw a white slipper after the happy pair," because, forsooth, the Marchioness of Lorne went on her wedding trip in an Irish poplin dress. The less we have henceforth of that kind of writing (insulting alike to Ireland and to England) the better. A history of the poplin trade, however, would not be altogether pleasant reading. It ought to have thriven, as English manufactures did, during the long war, when we could only get French silk by help of smugglers. Why should not poplin—soft, graceful in its folds, with none of the *frôlement* that makes many a silk dress so annoying—have become a great industry? Partly because of the persistent prejudice against things Irish. I once questioned a Bristol salesman about his "best Dorset." "Well, between ourselves, nine-tenths of it comes from Cork. Dorset would have to be much bigger to supply all that's sold in its name." "Why not call it 'best Cork'?" "What, and have to sell it twopence or threepence a pound cheaper! People would never believe it was good if they saw it labelled Irish." It

was just the same in Arthur Young's day. After speaking of the struggles of the poplin trade, and the mistakes (as he deemed them) of the Dublin Society, which crippled the ready-money business of the shopkeepers and encouraged the want of enterprise of the manufacturers, he adds:—"The English will always look down on Irish stuffs as unfashionable, and this is an absolute manufacture of taste, fancy, and fashion." That is one reason why "Weavers' Hall," in the Coombe, or valley, by St. Patrick's was turned into a Methodist chapel, and is now an ironmonger's store. Its statue of George is still presiding outside, though the tapestry portrait, the workmanship of John Vanheaver, That famous tapestry-weaver,

has long disappeared from the interior. But what shall we say of the law which prohibited the use in Ireland of the Jacquard loom till (I think) the year 1824? Had not that at least as great a hand in checking the trade as the wrongheadedness of the workmen and their silly strikes?

Poplin is about the most useful stuff ever invented for the young matron who is not afraid to use up her dresses. We are told that long ago the Queen found it so serviceable that she had a reduced pattern of the Stuart plaid made for her children's wear during the yearly visits to the Highlands. Ireland has had a deal too little of that kind of petting so abundantly vouchsafed to the sister island. It would not be amiss, now that the Duke of Edinburgh has seen something of the west coast of Ireland, if the Royal grandchildren were to appear now and then in poplins of some comely shade of that green which the Irish declare to be "the colour of the true." Even the staid English and the canny Scotch are won over in this way, by touching their sentimental side. Why not try Pat in the same way for once?

Of Irish lace and other little industries, I may, perhaps, speak another time. Meanwhile that frieze and poplin may succeed they must not only be made but worn, and that by Irish people. I wish Thomas Davis was alive to rouse us to Irish enthusiasm with his glowing yet practical eloquence. The Irish must make up their minds to use their own fabrics. And Irish newspapers must help. I have before me two Irish papers, otherwise wholly unlike, the *Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette* and the *Nation*. In neither of them is there a hint where to get frieze or poplin; scarcely an Irish trade announcement, save stained glass and Roman Catholic carving. The advertisements that do abound are those of English tailors, from Hyam to the daintiest clerical robe-maker; vendors of Birmingham jewellery, English furniture-sellers, and English pickle-makers.

If only the Land League could be got to give the Bill a fair trial, and, leaving agitation in abeyance, to resolve itself (though but for a time) into a League for the encouragement of Irish industry, how it would be helping what every true patriot longs for, what a dead lift it would give to national trade, how it would gladden the nation's heart with real hope of success. This is a matter for the priests, as Sir C. G. Duffy says of industry and energy in general. Let them wear nothing but Irish fabrics themselves, and insist on their being as well finished as what they now import from England. And let them urge on their flocks (as they so well know how to do) the duty of wearing home-made stuffs, of helping on the land-movement by a manufacturing movement. If St. Patrick was to come on earth now, the burden of his preaching would be: "Start mills, make frieze and poplin, and furniture, and soap and paper, and half the things you now import; and use what you make, thereby proving that you are proud of them." H. S. FAGAN



A REAL love of flowers is the best antidote for many of the evils of this restless, pushing age; and of flowers, as of most other good things, it is true that the more you know them the better you love them. We therefore heartily welcome a book which, like "Notes and Thoughts on Gardens and Woodlands" (Macmillan), treats not only of gardening but of plant-lore in general, in a lovingly suggestive way. The book, we regret to say, is a posthumous one. Miss F. J. Hope was long known as the most genial as well as the most successful of amateurs, always ready, not merely to give advice but to share with others the botanical rarities with which she was constantly replenishing her wonderful garden at Wardie Lodge, near Edinburgh. For the poor and sick she catered unweariedly. Long before the days of "Flower Missions" she used to send flowers regularly to hospitals and sick-rooms, not forgetting the blind, on whose special tastes she has an interesting chapter. For the poor she grew southernwood and other strong-smelling herbs; and she shrewdly remarks that it is nonsense to talk of the duty of giving our "best" flowers to the poor. "They don't value rare and scarce flowers, the cost of growing which would have gone far to provide food and fuel for those whom the want of such necessities has driven into the infirmary. What healthy associations can the poor have with hothouse or rare border flowers? They want the things they know, and to which some memory may be attached." The same vein of common sense runs through all Miss Hope's papers (reprints from the *Garden* and the *Gardener's Chronicle*). Thus she reminds us that, in thus ministering to sick and poor, the gift is the smallest and easiest part of the kindness: "The time, thought, trouble, and punctuality are the serious strain. The sick and poor, and above all the blind, remember the flower-day with the precision of a chronometer." Miss Hope seems even to have conquered climate and aspect. Exposed as her garden was to wild west winds, she grew Jackman's clematis on wire walls made by the village blacksmith; the winter of '79-80 spared her rhododendrons; and her testimony to the hardness of veronica will astonish many whose ground is more sheltered and much further south. It is damp cold that kills far quicker than even a biting wind. Like every true lover of trees she insists on the varied beauty of their winter aspect, reminding us that Evelyn in his "Silva" calls attention to the red shoots of the lime, as (she might have added) Tennyson does to the black buds of the ash. She is great, too, on room-plants and cut flowers (the arrangement and ever-fresh combinations of which she made a study) protesting against the barbarous custom of cutting off the anthers of lilies, and not being too grand for very practical hints about "rinsing well and washing all the slime off evergreen sprays that are to be used again when the glasses are cleaned." Against double-flowers she has no morbid dislike, preferring even double hawthorn to single (which we do not); but we are glad she wholly condemns double campanulas and snowdrops and daffodils. The book is sure to delight as well as to instruct the amateur, ay, and the nurseryman too.

In "A Year in Fiji" (Stanford, London, and G. Robertson, Melbourne and Sydney), Mr. J. Horne, F.L.S., Director of Woods and Forests, Mauritius, says all that he can in favour of the climate. Malarial fevers and other such tropical diseases are wholly unknown; but he is obliged to confess that diarrhoea and dysentery attack new comers, that slight wounds have a tendency to become sores—the natives themselves being very subject to ulcers, and, above all, that "the effect of the climate on the average European is enervating and depressing." Another difficulty is the labour supply. The Fijian not unnaturally dislikes to go "for 3*l.* to 4*l.* per annum and found" to another island where he can only hear of his friends by occasional

rumour. He prefers working near enough to get home on Sundays, and likes 30*s.* or 2*l.* a month and his food; and surely no one will blame him except those who think it is the Englishman's mission to set all "niggers" at work for his profit without in the least consulting their advantage or inclination. The New Hebrideans, too, and Solomon Islanders, who are engaged for three years at 3*l.* a year, which, with food, clothes, and passage to and fro, raises the cost to about 12*l.* a year, require a great deal of *breaking in* (the italics are Mr. Horne's) before they are useful. We can well believe it, and can readily understand their much preferring Queensland, where they can get double the wages they do in Fiji. Mr. Horne says that coolies, who stay for ten years and work hard, and of whom there is an unlimited supply, are the capitalist's mainstay; and the Indian Government has arranged with that of Fiji to send them over. Thenative works well, but only by fits and starts; it is, however, satisfactory to read of tobacco and cotton and maize plantations thriving in native hands, worked sometimes on the co-operative principle. Short as has been our time in Fiji, we have already set our mark on the forests; and Mr. Horne has to protest (as his position entitles him to do) against the wholesale cutting down of trees round Levuka. The effect is the same as in Southern France and elsewhere: "the rain, which used to come in gentle showers, now pours down in torrents, doing great damage to both soil and vegetation." Those who meditate going out, or investing their money in Fijian farming, will find this book full of information. Its correctness is vouched for by the fact that it was published at the request of the Governor, Sir A. H. Gordon.

"We've lately been having company to an extent never known before," writes a Civil Engineer in the North-West Provinces. "Men begin to come out fishing while the canal is closed." This is the growing public for whom Mr. H. Sullivan Thomas's "Rod in India" (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.), is primarily intended. But his book will also be read with real pleasure by lovers of the gentle craft in all parts of the world; and the notes on pisciculture, for his zealous efforts to promote which in Indian waters Mr. Thomas got the Gold Medal of the Paris Acclimatisation Society, will be very useful in the colonies, while his "plea for river and sea fisheries" points to a sure method of alleviating Indian famines. Dr. Buckland says a salmon, worth about as much as a prime fed sheep, can be bred for one farthing. Mr. Thomas's experience in fresh water is that 2 lbs. of fry, costing two rupees, along with a handful of snails thrown in to breed, so stocked a pond that every year 4,000 lbs. are taken out. The pond was ready in eighteen months. The result came of judicious selection, of not trying to rear wolves and lambs on the same farm. "Sea fisheries ought," he says, "to be even more profitable; for the sea needs no culture, only harvesting, which properly conducted is in itself a means of culture." His maxims—keep down the predatory classes and protect the fry—are quite as applicable to our home fisheries as to those of India. Fish enters largely into the Hindoo dietary; women are especially fond of it. One of the many grievances of widows is that they are forbidden to eat it. In a tropical climate a great deal is necessarily wasted; and Mr. Thomas suggests that if brine were given, under regulations to prevent salt smuggling, fish caught far out at sea might be brought in in an eatable state. Indian fish-curing, too, is very badly managed. Useful as this part of Mr. Thomas's book is, he writes mainly as the friend and counsellor of anglers. Certainly what he says of the mahseer may well make a salmon-fisher's pulse beat quicker. The mahseer's first rush is something for which even Highland experience will not prepare you; and then his weight—150 lbs. is not at all uncommon for this Oriental carp. Other fish, of course, are figured and described—the wallago, the red perch, the beautiful sapphire-coloured barils, &c.—and Mr. Thomas has drawn up, with the help of friends, a fairly complete list of fishing localities, and what is to be looked for in each. His naturalists' notes are full of interest (all the more so because he purposely eschews hard names). The spawning peculiarities of some fishes, the resting of some, the fact that not fish only but molluscs converse, show what a close observer he is. The book has reached a second edition, nearly half of which is new matter. It is the only book on the subject, and a very thorough and excellent book into the bargain.

"The Hindoos as They Are" (London: Stanford; Calcutta: Newman) is as interesting a book as we have read for a long time. Mr. Shib Chunder Bose writes excellent English; and he is a man of large and varied experience, eminently qualified to lift the veil from the inner life of his countrymen. An early pupil of Dr. Duff, he not only "received the stirring impulse of Western culture," but formed a standard whereby to judge soberly of institutions and habits now irrevocably passing away. Some of these Mr. Bose naturally regrets. He is sorry, for instance, that English should supersede Hindostani. He complains that two educated Baboos, taking their morning walk, "discuss the *Nineteenth Century* or *Fortnightly* in English, as if the vernacular was not at all fitted for the communication of their ideas;" and he evidently does not like to hear "matronly Zenana females" talking of Guv'ner, Talygraf, High Cote, &c. Yet he recognises the value of English education, and rejoices in the partial opening of the Civil Service to natives; though he laughs at the Bengalee weakness for Government appointments. Of his countrymen's defects he speaks without reserve. He would fain see in "Young India" more manliness and nobility of sentiment, more moral and spiritual elevation, and less verbosity. He notes "the proverbial quietude and general want of pluck of the Bengalees, a whole province of whom can well be governed by a handful of native police." He freely admits the lack of anything like an idea of national brotherhood, due to the caste system and to the mutual hatred of Mussulmans and Hindoos; and he deplores the decay of the disinterestedness and abundant charity which marked the times before men had begun to crave for titles. He testifies, too, to the sad falling-off of native manufactures; fashion is telling against them; from the wealthiest Baboo to the lowest fruit-seller half hose or full stockings are worn, to the profit of the Lancashire or German weaver. Drunkenness, which some Hindoo reformers charge on our example and our liquor laws, he is rather disposed to connect with religious feasts; at any rate, the amount of liquor consumed at some of these orgies is monstrous. The Hooli festival, above all, is marked not only by excess in drink but by foul debauchery of all kinds; and Mr. Bose, here and elsewhere, protests strongly against the demoralising effects of a religion whose gods do deeds of which ordinary men are ashamed. On women especially "the example of a god impairs virtue and morality." We are glad to find that whereas, before Bishop Wilson's day, the Governor-General, the Judges of the Supreme Court, &c., used to be present at one of the foulest of these festivals, nowadays no Englishman, except a stray ship's captain, ever thinks of going. Of history or archaeology the book contains little or nothing; it is what it professes to be, "a simple, faithful delineation of the present state of Hindoo society in Bengal, and especially in Calcutta, the Athens of Hindostan."

Mr. W. W. Greener's "Gun and its Developments, with Notes on Shooting" (Cassell), is a handsome, well-illustrated volume of nearly 700 pages, containing everything about small-arms, from the cerbatons and bombardes of the fourteenth century down to the very newest hammerless and pin-fire guns. There is a chapter on cannon, and one on gun trials; and the shooting notes range not only over every country in Europe, but nearly over the whole world. It is the very book for the smoking room of a country-house where a shooting party is weatherbound. Discussions as to the best kind of gun, the comparative value of choke and other bores, the most suitable form of double barrels, &c., cannot fail to be usefully helped out by one who, like Mr. Greener, speaks with authority.



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**WHAT IS YOUR CREST and WHAT IS YOUR MOTTO?**—Send name and county to CULLETON'S Heraldic Office. Plain Sketch, 3s. 6d.; colours, 7s. The arms of man and wife blended. Crest engraved on seals, rings, books, and steel dies, 8s. 6d. Gold seal, with crest, 20s. Solid gold ring, 18-carat, Hall-marked, with crest, 42s. Manual Engraving 40 engravings, 3s. 6d. T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn St., corner of St. Martin's Lane.

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**CULLETON'S Guinea Box of STATIONERY** contains a Ream of the very best Paper and 500 Envelopes, all stamped in the most elegant way with Crest and Motto, Monogram, or Address, and the engraving of Steel Die included. Sent to any part by P.O. order.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn Street (corner of St. Martin's Lane).

**IMPROVED SPECTACLES.**—Sir JULIUS BENEDICT writes:—"I have tried the principal opticians in London, without success; but the spectacles you have adapted suit me admirably. The clearness of your glasses, as compared with others, is really surprising." Similar Testimonials from Dr. Radcliffe, Consulting Physician, Westminster Hospital; Major-General Spurgeon, C.B., Aldershot; Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton, Bristol; and hundreds of others. MR. HENRY LAURANCE, F.S.S., Optician, personally adapts his Improved Spectacles at his Residence, 3, Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Square, London, daily Ten to Four (Saturdays excepted). Mr. Laurance's Pamphlet, "Spectacles, their Use and Abuse," post free.

**ROBARE'S AUREOLINE, or GOLDEN HAIR WASH.** For producing the beautiful golden colour so much admired. Warranted perfectly harmless. Price 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. of all the principal Perfumers and Chemists throughout the World.—Wholesale Agents: R. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

**FLORILINE! FOR THE TEETH** AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or decay, gives to the teeth a peculiarly pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Sold everywhere at 2s. 6d.

**BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.** THE GREAT REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM. All Chemists at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d. per box.

**EGERTON BURNETT'S** Pure Wool Best Dye Black Serges, as supplied by him for Court Mourning, are in great demand. A variety of qualities from 1s. 2½d. to 4s. 6d. per yard. Ladies who have a preference for black should write for patterns direct to

EGERTON BURNETT, Woolen Warehouse, Wellington, Somerset.

**MATRICULATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.** January, 1882. A Class in all the subjects of this Examination will be held at Guy's Hospital, commencing Monday October 20th. The Class is not confined to Students of the Hospital. For particulars apply to the DEAN, Guy's Hospital, London, S.E.

**NORMAL SCHOOL OF SCIENCE** and ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, South Kensington and Jermyn Street.—The School will open on Monday, Oct. 2. The Prospectus may be obtained on application by letter to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, S.W.

**BRUSSELS HOTEL DES UÈDES.** Rue de l'Évêque. — First-class Establishment, near New Boulevards and Place de la Monnaie.

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**FRY'S COCOA.** GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

**FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.** A choice prepared Cocoa. "A most delicious and valuable article."—*Standard*.

**FRY'S COCOA.** GUARANTEED PURE.

**FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT.** Pure Cocoa only. The superfluous oil extracted. J. S. FRY and SONS.

**GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.** "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*.

**J. EPPS and CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,** Makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for afternoons.

**HEDGES and BUTLER, 155,** Regent Street, London, and 30, King's Road, Brighton, invite attention to their

**CLARET** at 14s., 18s., 20s., 24s., 30s., 36s., to 84s. **SHERRY** at 20s., 24s., 30s., 36s., 42s., 48s., to 60s. **CHAMPAGNE** at 30s., 36s., 42s., 48s., 54s., to 66s. **OLD PORT** at 24s., 30s., 36s., 42s., 48s., 54s., to 66s. Fine old Pale Brandy, 48s., 60s., 72s., 84s.

**AMER PICON. "PICON Bitters."**—The most cheering Spirit Distilled. Causes no after depression, like Brandy, Whiskey, &c. Promotes Appetite, Allays Thirst, Assists Digestion, and Invigorates the Whole System. Known to all travellers as the drink in vogue on the Continent. Annual Sale in France alone over Three Million Bottles. Highest Honours at every International Exhibition since 1862. Every grocer may be had at every refreshment bar in England. 48s. per dozen Litres (equal to 16 Cognac bottles). Sample Bottles same rate. Wholesale, E. SOHN and CO., Hop Exchange, London, S.E.

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**VELVET CARPETS, &c.**

**EXHIBITION MEDALS, 1861, 1862; DUBLIN, 1865; 34 and 35, OLD BOND STREET, W.**

**CLEARANCE SALE OF IRISH HANDWORK EMBROIDERY and CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS** for Wedding Outfits, Underclothing, &c. Ladies, apply to R. M. CARTHY, Hillsborough, Ireland, for Samples and Prices, &c. Post free. 40 years established.

**BEAUTIFUL TATTING,** made by poor gentlewomen, four yards for 18 stamps. Patterns sent.

Also Real Modern and Spanish Point Lace, Honiton, Guipure d'Art, Iris Crochet, Embroidery, &c. Orders earnestly solicited. Address, Mrs. GREEN, 22, Delancey Street, Gloucester Gate, London, N.W.

Collars, Sleeves, Sets, Chemisettes, Apron Trimmings, Caps, Butterflies, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Bodice and Skirt Trimmings, Antimacassars, D'Oyleys, &c. Fancy Work for Bazaars.

**ALEX. ROSS'S LIQUID HAIR DYE** turns grey hair to a permanent brown or black. 3s. 6d.; or by post for 54 stamps.—21, Lamb's Conduit Street, Holborn, London.

**CAMPBELL NUTS. — PIESSE** PIKE and LUBIN.—Every one should carry a CAMPBELL NUT, either in pocket, purse, or glove. Campbells is repeatedly mentioned in the Holy Scriptures As a sweet prophylactic it is without compare. Sold by PIESSE and LUBIN, Laboratory of Physicians, New Bond Street, London. Price 1s. 6d. each; by post, 1s. 9d.

**LEATH and ROSS'S COLUMN.** **GLYKALINE,** THE APPROVED SPECIFIC, Cures Coughs, Colic, Catarrhs, and Respiratory Affections.

**GLYKALINE** effectually relieves Disorders of the Mucous Membrane, so prevalent in the winter, averts Diphtheria, and unfailingly clears the bronchial tubes. By its use Colds are cured in a few hours. As a potent efficacious remedy, GLYKALINE is unprecedented.

**INDEPENDENT TESTIMONIAL** to GLYKALINE.

"TALON ROUGE," writing in *Vanity Fair*, under date March 17, 1877, says: "This medicine has the valuable property of curing cold in the head. The man who has discovered a sure remedy for this plague ought to be ranked among the benefactors of the human race. The other morning I awoke with the feeling of a general oppression, the certain precursor of a catarrh. I sped to the nearest chemist's, and found the longed-for remedy. BEFORE NIGHT I WAS CURED. It is a pleasant, tasteless fluid, called GLYKALINE." The unsolicited correspondent of *Vanity Fair* bears testimony that three drops of the Specific, taken at intervals of an hour, will certainly cure the most obstinate of colds. He writes interestingly, "desiring," as he says, "only to make known the healing properties of GLYKALINE, and so to confer a boon on the suffering human race."

**GLYKALINE** is the surest and speediest Remedy, and all who suffer from obstructed breathing should use it. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. By post, 1s. 3d. and 3s. Sold by all Chemists. Full directions with each bottle.

**NEURALINE,** THE APPROVED SPECIFIC, Cures (and instantly relieves) Toothache, Neuralgia, and Nerve Pains.

**NEURALINE** is recognised as a reliable Specific in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, and corresponding disorders. It relieves INSTANTANEOUSLY, and will be found invaluable to all who are afflicted.

**NEURALINE** never fails to give relief. It is in demand throughout the world. As a sure specific against Nerve Pains it is deservedly celebrated, a single application (in many cases) permanently curing the sufferer. Sir James Matheson received the following letter from Mr. Edgar, of Butt Light house, Island of Lewis, N.B.: "Mrs. Edgar cannot express her thanks to Lady Matheson for the Neuraline. It proved the MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY SHE HAD EVER APPLIED. The relief experienced was almost instantaneous."

**NEURALINE** is sold by all Chemists, in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d. by post, 1s. 3d. and 3s. Illustrated directions with each.

**AUROSINE,** THE APPROVED SPECIFIC, Preserves the Hands, the Skin, and the Lips.

**AUROSINE** quickly removes Chaps, Unsightliness, and Roughness of Skin, effects of sea-air, &c., and (especially in Winter) protects the exposed cuticle from atmospheric attacks and the influences of exposure. It renders the surface of the skin beautifully smooth; imparts suppleness, whiteness, and the natural hue of health, while in no degree impeding the pores, but, on the contrary, AUROSINE is pleasant to use and agreeable in its perfume, while colourless and not greasy. In bottles, 1s.; by post, 1s. 4d.

**ANTISEPTIC TINCTURE,** A LIQUID DENTIFRICE, The Best Elixir for the Teeth and Gums.

This elegant and approved preparation may be used in all affections. It cleanses and whitens the Teeth, guards them against decay, improves and preserves the enamel, and hardens the Gums, while benefitting their colour. As an astringent, antiseptic, and detergent, the Dentifrice is widely esteemed and in increasing demand. It effectually disguises the odour of Tobacco. In bottles, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 4d. and 1s. 10d.

**BERBERINE,** FOR INTERNAL DISORDERS. A new and invaluable discovery, alleviating and removing Headache, Constipation, Derangement of the Liver, Biliousness, and Nausea. This preparation, by stimulating the Stomach, promotes its healthy action, removing Bile, Giddiness, and the feeling of Prostration. BERBERINE is really excellent for Colic and Pains in the Back; it is really against Indigestion and concomitant evils it stands unrivalled. Sold by all Chemists, in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 3d. and 3s.

**OZONISED OIL,** THE NEW PREPARATION FOR THE HAIR.

By the use of this Oil, not only is the Hair nourished and its natural appearance improved, but decay and weakness are arrested, the growth excited, and prejudicial influences eradicated. It is proportionately welcome to all who complain of their Hair falling off, as OZONISED OIL distinctly and speedily strengthens the fibre, while merely requiring to be well brushed into the roots. The New Preparation is NOT A DYE, and may be unhesitatingly used. Sold in bottles, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 3d., 2s., and 3s.

**ODONTALGIC ESSENCE** FOR THE TEETH.

Will be found most serviceable wherever there exists evidence of decay. This liquid stopping protects the exposed nerves from cold or foreign substances (as crumbs), and while giving security and ease, causes no inconvenience. The Essence cures "Tooth-aches," and does not impede mastication. The application is simple. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 3d. and 3s.

**CHILBLAIN LINIMENT,** TESTED AND APPROVED.

The experience of a steadily increasing demand during the past several Winters sufficiently proves that this most serviceable but unpretentious Remedy for Chilblains effects their removal, and soothes their painful and irritating sensations. Complete directions with the bottles. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 3d. and 3s.

**CHILDREN'S POWDERS,** SPECIALLY PREPARED.

These powders are applicable to both Children and Adults. They are very effective in expelling Worms, especially the smaller kinds (known as Ascariæ) which are the pests of infants. Intestinal worms of larger dimensions are got rid of by the use of these Powders with remarkable facility, and consequently adults or persons in years will obtain relief, the efficacy of the preparation (CHENOPODIUM ANTHELMINTICUM) being quite unquestionable. While the appetite and general health are improved, together with tone to the system, the Powders create no nausea, and are in no way dangerous. Directions with each box. Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.; by post, free.

**PHOSPHO-MURIATE of Quinine.** SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.

This reliable Specific possesses numerous important features. It non-drowsiness, braces the system, relieves Headache, tranquillises the Sleep, soothes the Temper, strengthens the Memory, equalises the Spirits, and thus is a corrective of Nervousness, Excitement, and Depression. Sufferers from Exhaustion and Brain-weakness will gain speedy relief. Directions with each bottle. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 3d., 3s., and 5s.

**THE NEW TOILET REQUISITE.** **DORÉ'S GLYCERINE SOAP** (TRANSPARENT).

This specially-useful and very beautiful preparation by its moderate price and intrinsic value has already become a favourite in popular and fashionable circles. It purifies and softens the skin, removes Roughness, prevents Chaps and the effects of exposure, is delightful to use and of beautiful appearance. DORÉ'S TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP is sold in Tablets, 4d. and 6d. each; in Bars, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; in 3½-inch Sticks, 6d. and 1s.; and in Boxes, 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. All Chemists, and by

**LEATH and ROSS,** HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard; and 9, Vere Street, Oxford Street, W.

**PETER ROBINSON,** COURT AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, REGENT STREET.

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Upon Receipt of Letters or Telegram. PETER ROBINSON'S EXPERIENCED DRESS MAKERS and MILLINERS TRAVEL TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY (no matter the distance) FREE OF EXPENSE TO PURCHASERS with Dresses, Mantles, Millinery, and a full assortment of MADE-UP ARTICLES of the best and most suitable description. Also materials by the Yard, and supplied at the same VERY REASONABLE PRICES as if Purchased at the Warehouse in "REGENT STREET."

Mourning for Servants at unexceptionally low rates, at a great saving to large or small families.

Funerals Conducted in Town or Country at Stated Charges.

Address 256 to 262, Regent Street, London. PETER ROBINSON'S.

**THE BEST CRAPES,** THAT WILL NOT SPOT WITH RAIN. Special qualities finished by the manufacturer in this desirable manner solely to the order of PETER ROBINSON.

Good qualities from 5s. 6d. to 12s. 9d. per yard. Others, not finished by this process, from 1s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.

PETER ROBINSON, Mourning Warehouse, 256 to 262, Regent Street, London, W.

**VELVETEEN.** GENOA FACE, FAST WOVEN PILE.

A guarantee of wear accompanies every yard of the genuine

"LOUIS"

from the cheapest quality to the best.

A correspondent of a fashionable journal writes:—"I had it first trimmed with 'Silk,' and it wore that out; then with 'Satin,' and it wore that out; and then I had dresses made of it for the little ones, and it looks well still."

THE GENUINE BEARS THE NAME "LOUIS" ON EVERY YARD.

**MONTERRAT LIME FRUIT JUICE,** LIME FRUIT, or PURE LIME JUICE CORNICAL, also Aromatic, Clove, Jargonelle, Lemon, Pineapple, Quinine, Raspberry, Sarsaparilla, also Limes Fruit Bitters.

Beverages for all Seasons, for all Classes, and at all times.

**PURE LIME-FRUIT CORDIALS.** GUARANTEED FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

Retail of Grocers, Wine Merchants, &c., everywhere. Sole Consignees—EVANS, SONS, AND CO., Liverpool. EVANS, LESTER, AND WEBB, London. II. SUGDEN, EVANS, AND CO., Montreal, Canada. London Depot: 60, Bartholomew Close, E.C.

**VIN-SANTE** The Most Perfect Astringent Non-Alcoholic Beverage.

**VIN-SANTE** SWEET OR DRY. Containing HYPOPHOSPHITES. Non-Alcoholic, Sparkling, Delicious, Exhilarating, Grateful; for Balls, Picnics, Dinners, Suppers, at Homes, at Clubs, Restaurants, and at all times. Sold Retail in Champagne Quarts, at 10s. 6d. per dozen; Pint ditto, 6s. 6d. By Grocers, Druggists, Wine Merchants, &c., everywhere.

**VIN-SANTE** Sole Manufacturers—THE VIN-SANTE AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE COMPANY, Limited—Sole Wholesale Agents—EVANS, SONS, AND CO., Liverpool. London Depot: 60, Bartholomew Close, E.C.

**VIN-SANTE** TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON. for CONSTIPATION, BILE, HEADACHE.

**TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON.** A LAXATIVE AND REFRESHING FRUIT LOZENGE. Universally prescribed by the Faculty.

**TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON.** 2s. 6d. the box, stamp included. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

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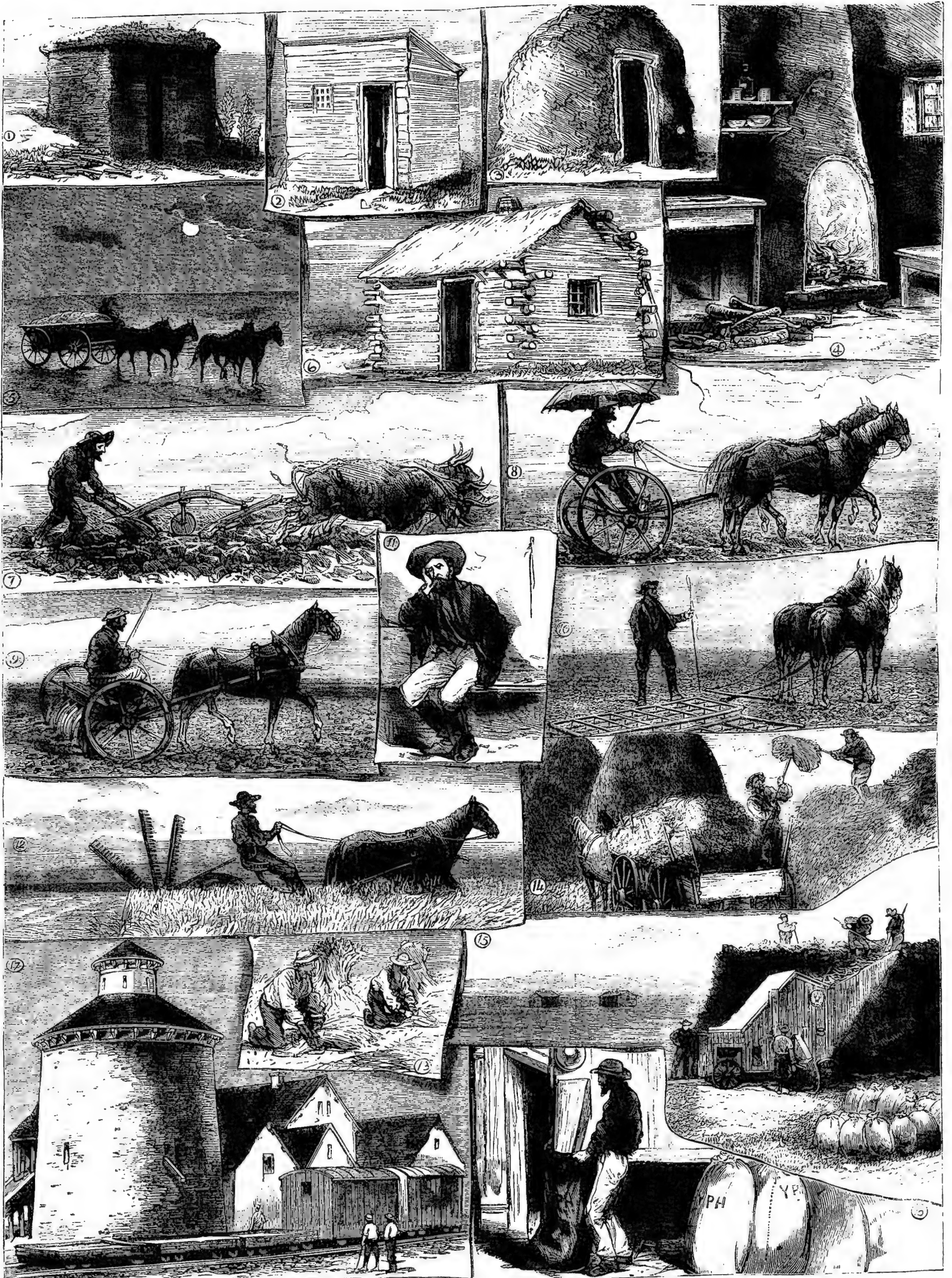
**VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.**—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Full particulars around each bottle. Ask your nearest Chemist for THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.

"AND TEETH LIKE ROWS OF PEARLS." **JEWSBURY and BROWN'S** exquisite Compound, the ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.

The celebrated original and only genuine Oriental Tooth-Paste is signed "JEWSBURY and BROWN," Manchester. Established 50 years. PEARLY WHITE and SOUND TEETH, healthy gums, firm and bright of colour, so essential to beauty, and fragrant breath, are all insured by the use of this most perfect Dentifrice. Only the GENUINE ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE is signed JEWSBURY and BROWN, Manchester, and bears the Trade Mark, J. and B. in a double triangle.

**GOUT and RHEUMATISM** cured by the use of DR. LAVILLE'S CURATIVE LIQUOR or PILLS. To be obtained of all respectable Chemists, price 11s. per bottle. All who are afflicted with these diseases should read Dr. Laville's celebrated Treatise. Post free, 4d. F. NEWBURY, and S

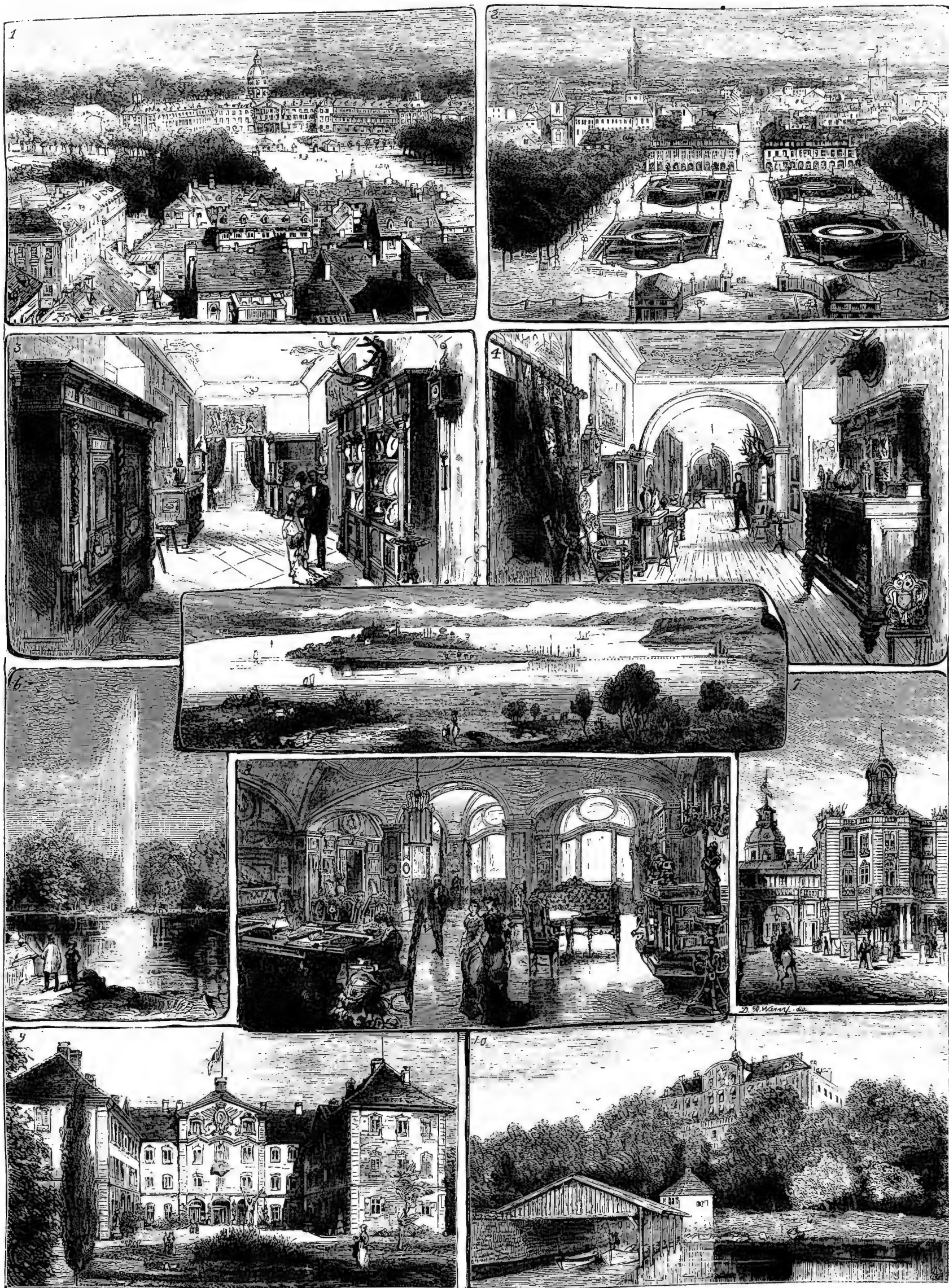




1. Turf House.—2. Claim Shanty.—3. Hay Stable.—4. Interior of Mud House.—5. Carrying Grain to Market.—6. Log and Mud House.—7. Breaking.—8. Cross Ploughing.—9. Seeding.—10. Dragging.—11. Spring Work Finished—Waiting for the Harvest.—12. Cutting.—13. Binding.—14. Loading.—15. Threshing.—16. Bagging the Grain.—17. The Grain Elevator.

SKETCHES FROM A PRAIRIE FARM IN MINNESOTA. U.S.A.



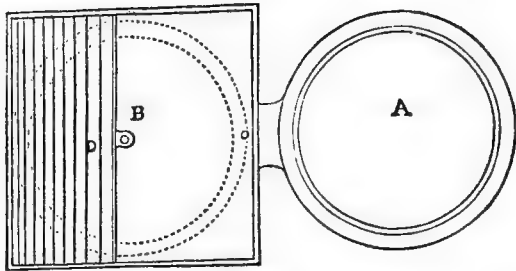


1. The Castle from the Town Hall, Karlsruhe.—2. Karlsruhe from the Castle.—3. Upper Gallery, Entrance to Dining Room, Mainau Castle.—4. The Middle Gallery, Mainau Castle.  
5. The Lake of Constance and the Island of Mainau.—6. In the Castle Garden, Karlsruhe.—7. A Gateway of the Castle, Karlsruhe.—8. Drawing Room, Mainau Castle.—9. Entrance to Mainau Castle.—10. Mainau Castle from the Lake of Constance, Summer Residence of the Grand Duke of Baden.

THE ROYAL WEDDING AT CARLSRUHE



The extreme rapidity with which it is possible to take photographic pictures by means of the new gelatine process has turned the attention of manufacturers to the production of contrivances which will act instantaneously. The first step which was produced which is worthy of notice is the "Detective Camera," invented by Mr. Bolas. This little machine can be made up to look like a portmanteau, shoeblack's box, or assume any other disguise, according to the fancy of its owner. We have now to record the production of a still more portable arrangement. This is a photographic race-glass, and its arrangement will be understood by reference to the annexed diagram, representing the larger ends of the barrels.



The barrel (A) has fitted to it, instead of the usual magnifier, a piece of ground glass. Upon this surface the photographer focusses the image, which acts, in fact, as a finder. The other barrel (B) is fitted with a square metal frame, in which fits the dark slide, holding the sensitive plate. A flexible shutter (D) closes the front of the dark slide, and this is pulled across the back of the frame just before the picture is taken. In operation the instrument is held against the chest, or against any fixed support that may be at hand, and the touch of a trigger uncloses the aperture in front of the lens. The resulting pictures, several of which have been submitted to us, are full of detail. Indeed, their perfection is not understood until they are examined with a magnifying glass. They measure nearly two inches in diameter. The invention has been introduced in this country by M. Andreoli, of 255, Coldharbour Lane, Camberwell.

A Member of the Italian Parliament, Signor Roncelli, has invented an electrical vote recorder, which ought to be the means of saving much of the time now lost in divisions. Each member of the House has before him a metal plate bearing his name. Attached to this plate are three buttons, marked respectively "Aye," "No," and "Abstain." These plates are in connection with a central printing apparatus, which not only prints the results in three separate columns, but exhibits a disc recording the totals of each.

A pair of small balloons have lately been seen hovering above the North Water Tower at the Crystal Palace. They represented the outward signs of certain experiments which Mr. Coxwell has been carrying out with a view to signalling by means of balloons. The code used is based on the difference of colour, form, dimensions, and altitude of the two balloons, and the system is advocated in cases where, from dull weather or from other causes, the heliograph is not available.

Two reverend gentlemen, of whom Monsignor Capel is one, have obtained provisional protection for a flying machine. It is to consist of a kind of car on wheels, having a light, strong mast rising from the centre, bearing an extended plane surface. This surface will consist of a light framing covered with oil silk, and it can be inclined upwards or downwards according to the wish of the operator. The machine is to be fitted with propellers, driven by a steam, gas, or electric engine. Upon starting this engine the fans will revolve and the machine will run forward on its wheels. In the meantime the plane surface, which is now inclined upwards, will catch the wind, and the apparatus will rise from the ground. When the desired altitude is reached, the surface will be made horizontal, and will remain so until it is desired to descend to another earth. At present this contrivance may be said to be very much *in nubibus*; but we hardly think that it will ever rise to those regions in reality.

The telephone is now at work on most of our railway systems—connecting the general manager's offices with the making-up sidings, locomotive, and other departments. It has not yet ceased to be a novelty, and some people having access to the system are rather prone to exhibit it for the benefit of their friends. We lately heard the chief of a railway department stigmatise the telephone as a nuisance, for such questions as the following were constantly being asked: "How many miles is it to —?" "What is the fare to —?" &c.

**THE LATEST FENIAN VENGEANCE.**—According to the *East Anglian Daily Times*, a choice spirit, belonging to the Fenian brotherhood, has hit on a device for inflicting injury on the hated Saxon that eclipses every other project to the same end—diabolical as many are known to be. Compared with it the houghing and mutilation of cattle, the firing of ricks, the shooting of landlords, the blowing up of ships by means of dynamite and infernal machines, sink into insignificance. They have, it seems, a plan that, successfully carried through, will reduce the population of the three kingdoms, or at least the poorer portion, to a state of semi-starvation during the winter next ensuing. Terrible in its simplicity is the means to be employed. The work of dire vengeance and devastation is to be entrusted to the Colorado beetle! Some one, who has been interviewing "a prominent member of the Irish revolutionary party" at Illinois, has betrayed the thrilling secret imparted to him, which was that he—the prominent member—had for some time been engaged in collecting a large number of the insect pests in question, and bestowing them in small boxes for transportation to England, where, at a fitting time, they are to be turned loose in our potato-fields. In consequence of this startling revelation, says the newspaper above quoted, the Board of Customs have issued instructions to its officers to be on the alert to frustrate the fiendish scheme, and to keep a sharp look out for all small boxes of a suspicious appearance. It is highly improbable, however, that there is the least grain of foundation for the hobgoblin story. Without for a moment doubting that the ill will of individuals of the O'Donovan Rossa school would stop short at this or any even worse atrocity, were it possible to gratify their malignant hatred of England, it is hardly likely any plan would be adopted that would hurt their own countrymen more than the enemy. There are tens of thousands of Irishmen with their families located in this country of the poor labouring class, and the people of all others who would feel the disastrous effects of a potato famine. It would have been more ingenious on the part of the prominent member of the Irish revolutionary party had he kept his own counsel, introduced his beetles, and then denounced the British Government for resorting to the diabolical device for the purpose of compelling the crushed and down-trodden Irish to surrender unconditionally to its tyrannous rule.

**THE DEMOLITION OF NEWGATE.**—The report of the Commissioners of Prisons against the retention of Newgate, and the probability that within the next twelve months that grim stone stronghold for criminals will be demolished to make room for many-storeyed warehouses in that exceedingly valuable part of the City of London, recalls to the mind of those acquainted with the interior economy of the gaol one portion of it, a mere slip of paved way,

not more than a dozen yards wide and fifty long, that for gruesome interest has not its like in the whole world probably. It is here that for a century and more the hundreds of more or less infamous characters who have paid with their lives the penalty of their misdeeds have been buried. A man need be possessed of a bold spirit and a good conscience who could with equanimity pass a night in this awful avenue, hedged on either side with tall black walls, and covered in overhead with a rough grating of rusty iron. Only the prison records could reveal the vast number of malefactors who have found here dishonoured sepulchre. It is not now as it used to be. During the past twenty years scarcely more than one or two poor wretches annually have been subjected to the extreme penalty of the dread sentence of the judge sitting at the Old Bailey, but during the previous eighty or ninety years there was hardly a session that did not provide at least half-a-dozen victims for the hangman, and the grim total must amount to thousands. No information is afforded the uninitiated visitor to the ghastly burial place as to who is interred there, and when, and for what crime he suffered, but there are old warders attached to Newgate who can interpret the letters and signs scratched on the bricks of the boundary walls, and know the terrible stories to which they give a clue. Every stone of the pavement is a gravestone, and there is scarce one that does not exhibit at its edges evidence of its having been repeatedly wrenched from its place to provide for yet one more unhallowed human carcass. When the ancient City prison is given over to those whose business it will be to raze it to the ground, the sturdy navvies with their picks and spades will need to dig deep at that particular spot ere honest earth is reached such as will allow fit foundation for the builder.

**THE COLOURED AMERICAN'S SOCIAL DIFFICULTIES.**—It would seem that the American people, while fully recognising the claim of their fellow-creatures of sable hue to be regarded as men, and, in a manner of speaking, to a certain extent as brothers also, they are as yet unable to conquer the deeply-rooted prejudice that bars the way to the white hand clasping the coloured with the hearty grasp that denotes social equality. This is the more to be regretted because, according to the most recent testimony derived from men in a position to observe and judge, the hundreds of coloured persons who by hard striving and intellectual superiority have raised themselves from the common labourer grade to a position that in other countries would entitle them to rank with the respectable middle-classes feel with painful keenness the ostracism to which they are subjected. English readers will probably be surprised to learn that in certain districts where the teachings of total abstinence are staunchly advocated the white population decline to co-operate with the black, at all events on the same platform. Under the auspices of the Anti-Slavery Society a breakfast was given a few days since at Devonshire House Hotel, Bishopsgate Street, to which several Bishops and other coloured representatives of American Churches were invited, the object being to express sympathy with them on the matter in question. Miss Catharine Impey, honorary secretary to the Templar Mission to the coloured people, stated that in many parts of America the latter were compelled, in their public advocacy of temperance, to form societies strictly amongst themselves, and at which "white folk" would by no means condescend to assist. The editor of the recognised organ of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who was present, declared that no unhappier class existed than the better educated of the African race. "From morning until night," this gentleman remarked, "their hearts were made to bleed" at the treatment they constantly received at the hands of those who upheld the cruel system of caste. Bishops Payne, Peck, and Horsley, and other clergymen of the African Church, contributed their testimony to this unsatisfactory state of affairs, and all agreed that nothing a coloured American could do would enable him to take his place in society. He was doomed to be kept down until with the assistance of good friends in England, those who had been most prominent in promoting the negro's emancipation from a condition of slavery, were enabled to "rub out the colour line," and bring about such a happy change that no more account would be taken of a man's complexion than of his hair. It is to be hoped that the rev. gentlemen, in their zeal for their down-trodden countrymen, overrated the contumely and despising with which the latter are treated. Anyway, the moral headway they are making, despite all obstacles, is highly praiseworthy. At the last Methodist Ecumenical Conference it was stated that whereas at the close of the American War there were but 200,000 coloured Methodist communicants, the number had now increased to 700,000.

### THE HOME OF HYDROPATHY

WHARFEDALE is not alone the loveliest of the Yorkshire valleys immortalised by the pen of Wordsworth and the pencil of Landseer—it may be also called the Home of Hydropathy. Not only has the fact been accepted that Ilkley is the Olicana of the Romans, but it is claimed also that to them was known the virtues of the waters that leap down from Rombald's Moor towards the "crystal Wharfe." But it is only within the past few decades that Ilkley has become famous for its waters, and it is chiefly to the many hydropathic establishments that have sprung up in and near it that it owes its repute as a health resort. Its population was thirty years ago less than nine hundred. It was then a mere village, with many of its houses of an "unknown antiquity"—one-storeyed, "covered thick with thatch, on which house leek grew, with now and then a flower whose seed had been blown there by some vagrant wind." Then the town beck leapt uncovered from the moor through the street, and this "homely picture" of a village, old, quaint, and quiet, was "set in a frame of wondrous beauty." The picture of to-day has been renovated—the beautiful frame remains. Up on the side of the moor, they give to the gazer a glorious view, such as that described in the "White Doe of Rylstone," for from their white front the eye ranges far up that "valley small,"—

With moors between,  
Hill tops, and floods, and valleys green.

But in that valley of the Wharfe, though far up at the Strid, the water rushes as it did before the "Boy of Egremond" was strangled by its "merciless force," and the remains of the home of the "Shepherd Lord" are still shrouded by the woods, yet Ilkley itself is wholly changed, and the spires of chapels and the towers of hydropathy, as well as many a villa, mark the centre of the valley or the sides of the rising ground. There remain in Brook Street still two or three of the ancient one-storeyed thatch-covered dwellings; the old parish church attests its antiquity by its statue of a member of one of the oldest of the families of Ilkley, who was buried five centuries ago, and by sepulchral brasses that have survived more than one restoration, whilst the three obelisks in the graveyard are so antiquated that the question is yet undecided whether they are Roman, Runic, Saxon, or Scandinavian. But to the old village there is seen to be added the spires of graceful Congregational and Wesleyan churches, as well as other religious structures that date within the last two decades; there are visible, added in that period, hundreds of grey stone dwellings, many hotels, and half-a-dozen hydropathic establishments. Ben Rhydding, best known possibly of these, dates back over thirty years, but it has needed extension in that time; on the edge of Rombald's Moor, Ilkley Wells House faces with its fine front the old "White Wells;" Troutbeck has had its Elizabethan mansion built to add to the number. Cracklands is one of the largest and stateliest of these sanitoriums, and Rockwood and The Grove and others complete the list of the establishments for the reception of hydropathic patients and of visitors. With the

great towns of the greatest county to draw upon, with scenery unrivalled, with the purest air and water, and with palatial residences and home comforts, these have been the chief of the causes that have led to the growth of the pleasant town of Ilkley. They provide temporary homes for some six or seven hundred guests, and for these the "water cure" is only occasionally the attraction, for visitors often outnumber patients; and the attractions may be summed up in the sentence, magnificent scenery, comfort, and pleasant society. For Wharfedale is historic, is unmarked by the smoke of manufacture except in a small way down the dale at Otley; and though isolated from, is yet very near, that busy West Riding of which it forms so pleasant a part. From the "deep fork of Amerdale" down to Harewood, it can be said that there is scarcely a dull yard in the course of the Wharfe. Below it is that narrow cleft in the rocks, the Strid, and through varied scenery the river passes to the tall arches of Bolton Priory, with its elder trees, the crumbling walls being ivy-bound,—that poetic "waste—

Of prostrate altars, shrines defaced  
And floors encumbered with rich show  
Of fretwork imagery laid low.

And so by cascades, where the river flows over big and mossy stones and between ruddy cliffs, variegated with many shades of green, the river descends to the ancient village of Addingham, still spinning its silk; by Hollins Hall, once the residence of the Hebers, under the shadow of Rombald's Moor, between Denton Park—where on his way to Marston "hot Rupert" stayed—and Ben Rhydding with its "Cow" and "Calf" Rocks of legend behind it; under Burley with its small mills, on by Otley, whose machine works project their tall chimneys into the clear dale, and by the old Elizabethan mansion of Farnley Hall, to Harewood and Netherby, till it loses itself in the Ouse. Adding to that scenery the glorious views from Rombald's Moor, from York to Ingleborough, the stately appearance that Ilkley assumes, its stone-built houses, halls, and spires rising from the many tints of green, and at its side that "crystal Wharfe" that Wordsworth pictured, and there are reasons for hydropathy choosing the Dale for its home. And that choice has caused the little town to quadruple its population in the last two decades, and to give it with that enlarged population some of the attributes of town life and government, and to make it the greater contrast with the ancient village that began to derive a slow impetus in the days when the "White Doe" of Wordsworth was growing into repute.

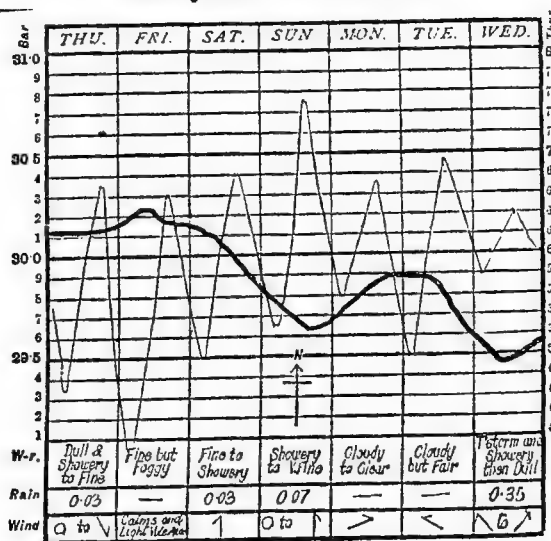
It is not now needful to discuss the merits or demerits of hydropathy—not needful to enter into the mysteries of the "dripping sheet," the "wet pack," or other of the curative means of hydropathy. But it may be said that the auxiliaries to that system add greatly to any merit it has. The locality of its homes usually requires mountainous scenery, absence from towns, the purest air, and abundant pure water. Some of the palaces of hydropathy have cost 30,000*l.* in the building—all are seated high above sea level, usually in their own grounds and gardens, often a hundred acres in extent. Most have been built for health resorts, and in all there is secured to the visitor an absence of business worry, and abundance of amusements, cheerful company, and those essentials of pure air, inducements to outdoor exercise and healthy diet that do not readily pall, and that lead the visitor insensibly to those curative restorers that Nature supplies, and that are present, but neglected, often elsewhere.

J. W. S.

**TRADE IN TUNIS** was seriously endangered by the recent cutting of the Zaghuan canal by the insurgents. These Zaghuan waters are particularly valued for their use in one of the chief Tunisian industries, the manufacture of that universal Mahomedan headgear, the fez. After being dyed, each fez is steeped for some time in the Zaghuan stream, which, owing to some peculiar property of the water, fixes the colour and strengthens the cloth, rendering the Tunisian fez highly superior to those made in Constantinople or Europe. This canal, by the by, is of Roman origin, the Emperor Adrian having built on the Zaghuan peak a temple to Jupiter Ammon, containing a huge reservoir to collect the mountain springs, which were thence conducted to Carthage by an immense aqueduct. Although fallen into great decay, the remains of the temple are still visible.

### WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK

SEPT. 15 TO SEPT. 21 (INCLUSIVE).



**EXPLANATION.**—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

**REMARKS.**—The weather of the past week has been, on the whole, very unsettled. At the commencement of the period an area of high barometer readings was spreading over us from the westward, and on Friday (16th inst.) when the system fairly covered England, a good deal of fog prevailed, with very light variable airs or calms. On Saturday (17th inst.) the high pressure area was moving eastwards to the Continent, while at the same time a series of depressions was appearing on our western coasts. The weather, therefore, after clearings in the morning, became showery during the latter half of the day, and continued so until Sunday morning (18th inst.), when the disappearance of a small shallow depression from our neighbourhood was followed by a considerable improvement in the weather, the afterpart of the day being very fine and warm. Temperature in the shade rose to 75°, a higher point than it had reached for some time past. Monday (19th inst.) was fair, but on Tuesday (20th inst.) some fresh and rather serious depressions appeared in the west, and although our weather remained fine during the greater part of the day, rain set in at night, while at about two A.M. on Wednesday (21st inst.) a sharp thunderstorm passed over, accompanied by exceedingly heavy showers. The weather during the remainder of Wednesday was dull, with slight rain at times, but at the close of the day it appeared as though the depressions in the west were about to pass northwards, in which case a brief spell of fine weather would probably ensue. The barometer was highest (30.23 inches) on Friday (16th inst.); lowest (29.46 inches) on Wednesday (21st inst.); range, 0.77 inches. Temperature in the shade was highest (75°) on Sunday (18th inst.); lowest (47°) on Friday (16th inst.); range, 34°. Rain fell on four days. Total amount, 0.43 inches. Greatest fall on any one day, 0.35 inches, on Wednesday (21st inst.).











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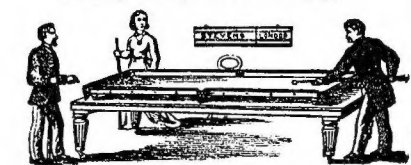


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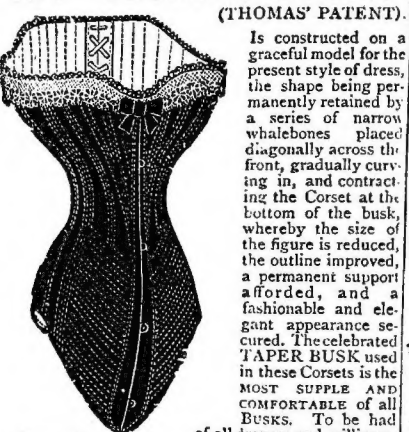
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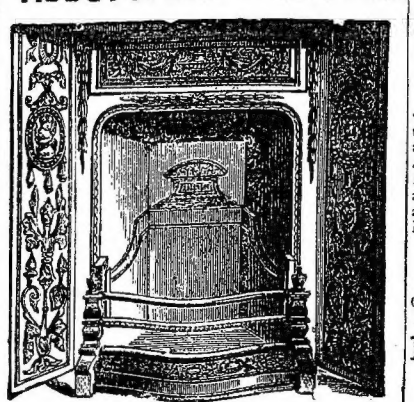
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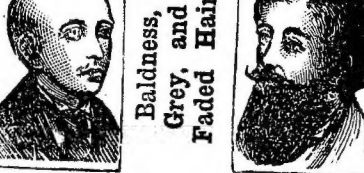
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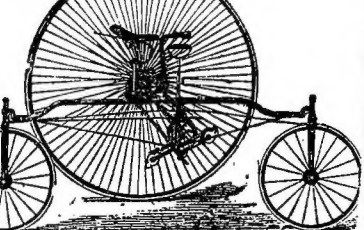
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"15, Leadenhall Street, E.C., June 22nd, 1881.—Sir, Kindly send me a box of your Corn Salve. I have already had one box for myself, and can testify to its goodness." Messrs. Bond.

Yours truly, H. G. MORRIS.

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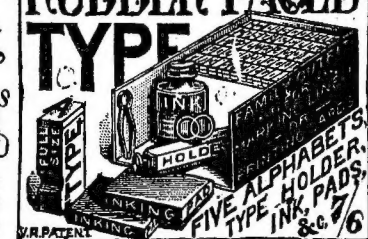
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The "EAU FAUST" is the only hygienic preparation that will impart to Fair Hair its original colour. Its ingredients are so perfectly harmless that it might be taken internally without the least danger to health. We offer £200 to any one who can prove to the contrary. The Society keep the EAU FAUST in distinct bottles for each shade of hair. It will, therefore, be necessary, for those who are unable to attend personally, to send a minute description of the colour required for head or beard, or, where convenient, a small piece of hair, to

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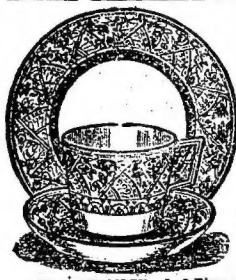
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MAKES THE HAIR GROW LONG AND GLASSY.  
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IT RARELY FAILS TO PRODUCE A RAPID  
GROWTH OF HAIR ON BALD HEADS WHERE  
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FROM  
REV. DR.  
BRIDGEMAN,  
I have never before  
given a Testimonial, but am  
willing to encourage the use  
of an honest remedy. I am so  
pleased with your Hair Brush that  
I deem it my duty to write to  
you recommending it most cordially.  
My hair, about a year since, com-  
menced falling out, and I was rapidly  
becoming bald; but since using the Brush  
a thick growth of hair has made its appearance,  
quite equal to that which I had previous to its  
falling out. I have tried other remedies, but with no  
success. After this remarkable result I purchased one  
for my wife, who has been a great sufferer from head-  
ache, and she finds it a prompt and infallible remedy.

A. C. BRIDGEMAN, D.D.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.A., Feb. 12, 1881.

For the first time in my life I am induced to give a testimonial. Noticing in some paper an advertisement of Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brush, I sent  
3/4 dols. for one, and find it indeed a remarkable brush. My wife has for years suffered with headaches. The brush cures them at once. Several friends  
have used it for headaches, and it has never failed. My wife was also getting prematurely bald, but the brush has entirely stopped the falling hair and started  
a new growth. I used it to remove dandruff, and it works like a charm. Five times the cost would not buy my brush if I could not replace it. To-day I bought  
of M'Almont, druggist, of this place, two brushes to send to friends who have tried mine and requested me to buy for them. Col. Ponder, Mayor of Walnut Ridge,  
was attacked by a severe case of sick headache while at my house. He was very sick. My wife proposed to try the brush, which he finally consented to do, with no  
faith in it, however. In three minutes he said he never felt better in his life, and directed me to send him a brush. I have authorised M'Almont, the druggist, to use  
my name in recommending it.

Yours truly,  
GEORGE THORNBURGH, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
Mr. Thornburgh is also Grand High Priest, Royal Arch Mason, and Past Grand Master of Masons.

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**A BEAUTIFUL BRUSH, LASTING FOR YEARS.**

WE WILL SEND IT ON TRIAL, POST PAID, on receipt of 12s. 6d., which will be RETURNED if not as represented. We guarantee safe delivery into your hands; or request your  
nearest Druggist or Fancy Store to obtain one for you, but be sure Dr. Scott's name is on the Box. MONEY RETURNED IF NOT AS REPRESENTED. As soon as you receive the  
Brush if not well satisfied with your bargain, write us, and we will return the money. What can be fairer? Remittances should be made payable to GEO. A. NELSON, 62, HOLBORN  
VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.; and Cheques to be crossed London and County Bank. LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.  
**CAUTION.**—Beware of wire and other so-called Magnetic Brushes. They injure the scalp, and promote Baldness. Remember that Dr. Scott's is the only ELECTRIC Brush in the  
World, and made of pure bristles. If you have bought a wire, metallic, or any magnetic brush, thinking it was this one, you have been imposed upon.  
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR OF DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC FLESH BRUSH.

**CAUTION.**—Imitations made of impure Down become unwholesome and offensive in use. See the Label with the Name and Trade  
Mark of BOOTH & FOX (who guarantee absolute purity) is on each article. None genuine without it.  
The only PRIZE MEDALS for DOWN GOODS at the London 1862 and Paris 1865 Exhibitions. The Highest ORDER of MERIT  
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THEY WILL LAST TWENTY YEARS. They wash easily, and, being made in  
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they cannot be equalled.

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against an easterly wind, for

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Only to be obtained of the Makers.  
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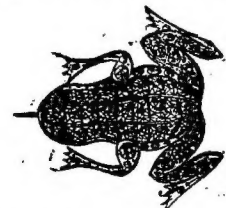
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